Daniel Ryerson

Florida Grown Orchids

P. O. Box 805 - Homestead, Fla.

Two of Our Favorite Hybrids

Bc. Lois Ryerson
(Bc. Bedelia x C. General Pulteney)
held by
Lois Ryerson
(Marian Ryerson x Daniel Ryerson)

SEED - SEEDLINGS - MATURE PLANTS

AN APOLOGY

When we decided to burst forth in Orcidaceous Color this year, we had no idea of the trouble we were inviting.

Over and over, the plate maker tried to reproduce the bright lavenders and velvety crimson purples of our favorite hybrids. And always the results were disappointing, faded out reds and pinks -- not even remotely related to the originals.

The present conclusion is that no four-color process can accurately reproduce the lavenders and purples of our Orchids.

They are experimenting now with a five-color process, but I am not counting on anything. If and when I get some adequate color reproductions I will send them along, to be added to your Orchid Folder.

Meanwhile, the Folder couldn't come to you without a cover. So I'm asking you to be patient and please don't judge either the girl or the Orchid she is holding by the dimly remote likeness on the front cover.

Additional lists and articles on various phases of Orchid Culture will follow at monthly intervals, to be added to your Expansible Orchid Folder.

So, if there is some phase of Orchid Growing or Care that you would like to have discussed here, now is the time to speak up!

Or, any time you have a problem in connection with your Orchids that is in urgent need of solution, don't hesitate to write me fully, giving all the details. I'm always glad to help in any way I can. Your problem will receive prompt and thoughtful attention.

Criticisms as well as suggestions are always welcomed.

Sincerely,

Daniel Ryerson

LET'S TALK ABOUT PLANTING ORCHID SEED

In its native habitat, Cattleya orchid seed is spread around by Mother Nature, much of it falling on the ground, where it won't grow at all. A small percentage falls in a crevice of tree bark, where it is watered by the rain and fed by a bit of leaf mold, so that it germinates and grows.

Man is not satisfied with such a small percentage of success. When he has made a seed cross that he hopes and trusts will produce some especially fine orchid hybrids, he does everything in his power to insure that the medium in which he plants to seed is scientifically correct; and that it will grow ORCHIDS instead of molds and fungus.

The Orchid agar must be just the right consistency; the necessary nutrients must be added; the pH adjusted; the sum total must be cooked sufficiently to sterilize it, but not enough to "break down" the agar and prevent its "jelling" properly.

Then the Orchid seed must be washed in disinfectant just long enough to kill the mold and fungus spores, but NOT ENOUGH TO KILL THE SEED ITSELF. And the washed seed must be popped into the flasks under such sterile surroundings that no mold spores float in with them.

Once the seed has been sown, and the flasks placed in a warm, light place where they won't be disturbed, there is not much you can do but wait and watch for results. If you have been successful, you should be able to see some green dots appearing on the surface of the agar within two or three weeks, but sometimes it takes longer. If nothing shows within two months, I'd be discouraged.

Any one of a number of conditions might be responsible for the failure.

1. The seed was no good. (The inexperienced flasker usually jumps to this conclusion because it absolves him of blame.)

2. The disinfectant was too strong, so that it killed not only molds, but seeds.

3. The seed was left in the disinfectant too long. Usually the more complicated the hybrid, the easier to kill the seed's viability by too strong solution or leaving it in the solution too long. Not all orchid seed can be treated alike with equal results.

4. Something may have been wrong with the agar formula. For the healthiest germination, all ingredients should be added in exactly the correct proportion, and the pH should be correct. If the media is either too acid or too alkaline, maximum growth will not result.

Obviously, preparing and processing your flasks will involve a lot more work and equipment than the actual seed sowing.

That's why I offer sterile bottles of agar; hypochlorite with wetting agent; planting droppers....EVERYTHING YOU'LL NEED FOR THE FLASKING OPERATION....so you can have the fun of flasking seed without all the fuss of advance preparation.

INTRODUCTORY SEED AND BOTTLE OFFER

One 2-flask packet of seed, with everything needed for sowing.....$5.00

Please do not ask me to substitute two one-flask packets of different crosses. The smallest portion available is the 2-flask packet.

HOW TO USE SEED AND FLASKING EQUIPMENT

While it would be inadvisable for the beginner to pin ALL his hopes on growing orchids from seed, it can be a lot of fun to plant a few flasks and watch them grow. And to show you how simple it is with everything prepared for you, I'm including the instructions you will follow when your combination Seed-and-Bottle Order arrives.

First, don't delay too long before doing the flasking. All seed loses viability in time; some much more rapidly than others. The fresher the seed the better. But if it is inconvenient to flask immediately, store the seed in the refrigerator, but not where it will become wet or be in danger of freezing.

IMPORTANT WARNING ! Do not allow anyone to loosen the stoppers on the agar bottles! If air enters, so will mold, and if mold grows in there, the seed won't!

PREPARING YOUR LABORATORY. If you do not have a glass-topped flasking case, use the cleanest, least drafty room (such as the bathroom) where everything - including the air - can be washed free of mold spores. To wash the air, fill the bathroom with steam and let it settle. Mold spores will settle also, and if no air movements stir them up, will "stay put".

Use 10% Clorox solution for washing work table, rubber gloves, bottles, glass or cup, and anything else you will be handling.

1. Empty seed packet into bottle #1. Recap bottle and shake 3 to 5 minutes. If viability is low, and seed does not tend to pack in bunches in the disinfectant, three minutes will give you better results than five. Spread the filter funnel in small sterile glass (such as orange juice glass; this item YOU provide) and empty contents of bottle #1 in apex of funnel. Let disinfectant all drain away.

2. Draw dropperful of distilled water from bottle #2 and wash seed back into bottle #1. Repeat with more water. For 2-flask packet, two droppersful should be sufficient. For 1-flask packet, add more distilled water to supply sufficient liquid for sowing all ten flasks.

3. Remove stopper from flask to be planted. If agar looks dry, add a dropperful of distilled water before planting seed. Use dropper as pump to distribute seed evenly through distilled water by working rubber bulb. Then squirt a dropperful of seed and water on the surface of the agar. Try to leave enough for the other bottle or bottles, distributing seed evenly in each flask. Twist sterile stopper in flask.

4. Repeat for each flask being sown. If two or more seed crosses are sown at a sitting, be careful to use fresh equipment for each new cross. Label flasks in advance so they will not become mixed. Cover cotton stopper with cellophane.

5. Place planted flasks levelly in Orchidarium or greenhouse, where they will receive plenty of light. Early morning sun will not hurt them. If you pick them up to examine them, hold flask level, or liquid will wash seeds up sides.

A small spot of mold can be removed under sterile conditions, or can be killed by BOILING the spot over the flame of a candle or alcohol lamp. Do not let the hot melted agar wash over the other seedlings or it will kill them.

LET'S TALK ABOUT SEEDLINGS IN FLASKS, READY FOR COMMUNITY POTS

When I first offered 250cc flasks, it was in response to requests from you folks who wanted smaller flasks than I had been offering. You would like to try shifting seedlings to community pots, but 300 to 500 of a cross were far too many!

I solved your problem by offering you extra-husky "Transplants."

What are "transplants"? They are seedlings which have been shifted from their original flask to a new flask of fresh agar and nutrients. Seedlings must be in exactly the right stage for this shifting: not too tall; root growth started but not too far advanced. The shifting must be done in more sterile surroundings than the original seed sowing operation, because the flask is open so much longer, and baby seedlings cannot stand disinfectants as well as seeds can.

But BOY-OH-BOY! How those babies do love their new home and fresh agar! They snuggle down and start sending out new, strong roots in all directions as though determined to disprove the old bromide: "It takes seven years to bloom an orchid!"

I now transplant ALL my flask seedlings to fresh flasks. In a few weeks, "transplants" are so far ahead of their brothers and sisters the same age that have remained in their original flasks, you could hardly believe they are part of the same flasking!

Don't just take my word for it. Order a flask of transplants and be convinced! If you've never community-potted transplants there is a treat in store for you.

As Mr. R., in Vancouver, Canada, stated it:

"These are the most vigorous seedlings in flasks that I have ever seen. Your smallest were larger than the largest I ever took out of a flask before."

In my RIGHT-SIDE-UP case, flasks travel everywhere in perfect order, with agar intact. Dr. E., of Ann Arbor, Michigan, wrote: "They were no more disturbed than if they had been merely carried across the street!"

Not a week passes but what I receive a few notes of appreciation from some of my many Hawaiian customers. Many of the "raves" are about my SPECIAL POTTING MIXTURE, which I enclose free of charge with all flask shipments. The following, from Mrs. T., Honolulu, is a typical comment:

"Thinking of the fun I missed while avoiding flasks, I could kick myself! Why don't you send out your "SHIFTING SEEDLINGS FROM FLASK TO COMMUNITY POTS" to your customers before they've ordered a flask? Reading it would give them an idea how easy it is to use your potting mixture."

Thanks for the suggestion, Mrs. T. I'm following it herewith, on the next page. Hope it convinces some of your friends they should try transplanted flasks.

NO HAWAIIAN IMPORT PERMIT required for seedlings in flasks.

SHIFTING SEEDLINGS FROM FLASK TO COMMUNITY POTS

WARNING! DO NOT OPEN FLASK NOR LOOSEN STOPPER UNTIL READY TO START PLANTING!

PREPARATIONS. (To be completed several hours, or the day before planting.) Sift "Ryerson's Potting Mixture" over screen of $\frac{1}{4}$-inch hardware cloth, saving screenings for "topping" the pots. Fill 3-inch pots slightly more than half full of fairly fine crock. Add about an inch layer of coarser mixture to each. Top with screenings until level is about $\frac{1}{4}$-inch from pot rim. Thorough soaking with fine spray of water will settle mixture to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from rim. Mixture is bone dry and may require several soakings. Check drainage. If water stands in pot more than a minute, drainage hole is blocked.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED: Bowl. Cool water. Tweezers. Potting stick, such as pointed manicure stick, swab stick, or round type of toothpick.

1. Open flask and run a little cool water into it to wash loose seedlings from surface of agar. These will slide right out into bowl. With hooked wire or curved grapefruit knife gently loosen agar around more deeply rooted seedlings, easing them out into bowl, careful not to injure roots. The small chunks of agar that come out with these larger seedlings will tend to settle, while most seedlings float. Sort seedlings for size as you plant, using larger first.

2. Plant in rows, working toward yourself. With potting stick in left hand, make tiny hole for seedling you are picking up with tweezers held in right hand. Ease roots into hole, taking care not to push or bruise them; tamp mixture gently over roots; proceed to make next hole. Try to maintain proper planting level. If leaves are partly buried, seedling will "damp-off." If tops of roots are left humped up above mixture, seedling will tend to "climb out of pot."

Seedlings with the longest roots will require greatest care, but will reward you by throwing first blooms if properly planted. When two long roots are sprawled apart in a wide inverted V, ease them together between prongs of tweezers and slide down into adequately large hole. If you plant only one root and let the other stick out at right angles, the seedling will lean over at an awkward angle, and you are apt to injure that protruding root in planting the next seedling. If the seedling has many roots, the top few being very short, these latter may be left exposed and will start growing all over the top of the pot almost immediately. Phalaenopsis seedlings are especially happy when some roots are left exposed, on top of mixture.

Planting the smallest seedlings will go the fastest, for you can then put away the potting stick, or use it merely to hold a seedling in place while you lift the tweezers away from it. Tiny holes can be made with tweezers, while seedling is being planted. Be sure end of root is protected by end of tweezers. Save time and worry by throwing away the few that have no roots at all!

3. Should some of the potting need to be postponed, use tea strainer to lift remaining seedlings out onto clean, damp cloth. Fold ends in and store in cool but not cold place overnight. Return to cool water and proceed as above.

CARE OF COMMUNITY POT SEEDLINGS

Place pots, touching each other, in solid block in greenhouse or Orchidarium. Take great care with watering. The more misty and fog-like the spray, the better, to avoid: 1. drenching mixture and causing damp-off, or, 2. washing smallest seedlings up out of mixture. If mold grows on osmunda and pots, making them slimy, they are too wet. If mixture becomes powder dry, and seedlings begin to shrivel, they are too dry. Try to strike a happy medium, and GOOD LUCK!

LET'S TALK ABOUT SHIFTING SEEDLINGS
From Community Pot to Individual 1½ or 2-inch

ADVANCE PREPARATIONS. Slip knife around edge of community pot so the block of seedlings will slide out. Untangle roots gently, with as little damage to them as possible. This may be done several hours, or even the afternoon before the re-potting. Heap the "bare root" seedlings lightly in a pot or bowl and cover with a cloth.

2. PREPARING THE OSMUNDA. If available, choose the soft, light brown variety for seedlings. Thoroughly soak it several hours or the day before the potting operations, and pile it lightly on a wire rack where it can drain freely. DO NOT TEAR OR SHRED IT, BUT LEAVE IN ITS ORIGINAL SHAPE.

3. PREPARING THE POTS. Use CLEAN pots. If second-hand, scrub thoroughly, or even BOIL them the day before using. Break clean crock in small pieces and fill each pot half-full. Charcoal chunks may be mixed with the crock if desired. Test drainage by dipping pot in water. If water does not run through immediately, a piece of crock is blocking drainage hole. Correct this.

4. POTTING. With a sharp knife, slice dampened osmunda, cross-grain, in the proper thickness to finish filling the pot to one-fourth inch of the top. Cut slice into strips, each of which is just long enough to wrap around a seedling and fit snugly into pot. Loosen each strip a bit. Wrap around seedling's roots and tuck lightly into a pot, level with the top, fibers running vertically. With sharp scissors, trim off any fibers that stick up above the others. Now, with your two thumbs, press osmunda, seedling and all, down into the pot so that the level is about one-fourth inch below the edge of the pot. It should be snug but not jammed into the pot. If not snug, tuck in a bit more osmunda in front of seedling.

GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN that the seedling base be exactly level with the surface of the osmunda. Pot them too low, and they will dampen off. Pot them too high and they will climb out of the pot, roots humping up awkwardly. Make a fresh community pot of those seedlings too small for individual pots.

5. HUDDLE NEWLY POTTED seedlings cheek by jowl and they will help each other retain humidity. If too much space is left between the pots they will dry out rapidly. Since your osmunda was damp, it should not be necessary to WET newly potted seedlings for about a week. Spray the foliage lightly with fog-like spray when necessary.

It is impossible to answer the stock question, "How often shall I water?" without knowledge of your greenhouse conditions. But observation will soon show you what is needed. If fuzzy mold begins to grow on the osmunda, you are keeping them too wet. If the osmunda starts shrinking away from the sides of the pots, and the pots themselves are bright red, like dry bricks, you are keeping them too dry.

Best of luck and if there's something I've missed, don't hesitate to ask.

LET'S TALK ABOUT SEEDLINGS IN INDIVIDUAL POTS

The close confinement in the package makes it necessary to ship your seedlings on the dry side. If it is early in the day when you unpack your seedling order, restore the moisture immediately. One effective method is to dip each plant, foliage and all, in a bucket of tepid water until thoroughly wet. Bubbles will rise

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DANIEL RYERSON

P. O. Box 805
Homestead, Florida

Date _____ 19 ____

Ship to _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Ship by...Express collect ☐ Air Express collect ☐ Air Parcel Post ☐*

Amount enclosed _____ Signature _____

Quantity	Number	Description	Price

* If customer has checked "Air Parcel Post" it is understood he will refund postage.

LET'S TALK ABOUT SEEDLINGS IN INDIVIDUAL POTS

The close confinement in the package makes it necessary to ship your seedlings on the dry side. If it is early in the day when you unpack your seedling order, restore the moisture immediately. One effective method is to dip each plant, foliage and all, in a bucket of tepid water until thoroughly wet. Bubbles will rise to the surface as the osmunda picks up water. When the bubbling stops, the pot should be lifted out and set aside to drain.

But, NO MATTER HOW DRY THEY ARE, DO NOT WET THEM UNLESS THEY WILL HAVE PLENTY OF TIME TO DRY BEFORE DARK!

It is always better to let your plants remain a bit too dry than to let them "go to bed" wet. This rule applies to all watering. "Water on a rising temperature."

Follow the rules mentioned in the CARE OF COMMUNITY POT SEEDLINGS, at bottom of Page D, with these additional precautions:

1. Do not let water stand in the cup of an un-matured new lead. 2. An indication that you are keeping your individual pots too dry is the shrinking of the osmunda from the sides of the pot. 3. Seedlings grow best in conditions that are fairly warm, light and humid, without being too stuffy and yet without drafts.

WHEN AND HOW TO RE-POT SEEDLINGS

As a rule, each newly potted seedling you receive will have a new lead started or ready to start. When the new lead is completed (leaf and bulb should be considerably taller than preceding lead) the seedling will be ready for the next size pot.

Put broken crock into the bottom of the clean pots you plan to use until they are one-third full. If second-hand pots are to be used, they should first be scrubbed thoroughly. The size of the broken crock pieces should be the same or slightly larger than those in the pots they are leaving. Be sure none is going to block the drainage hole. The osmunda you plan to use should be thoroughly soaked and allowed to drain, preferably overnight.

Let the pots from which seedlings are to be shifted soak in sufficient fresh, tepid water to cover the osmunda until bubbles stop rising to the top of the water. Slip seedling and osmunda ball out of pot with aid of a sharp knife. The only roots damaged will be the few clinging tightly to pot.

If it has soured or is deteriorating, remove all old osmunda from roots of the seedlings. Wrap a strip of the fresh, dampened osmunda around the roots. Practice will show you how large this strip should be to snugly fill the pot.

Press this freshly wrapped ball of osmunda and roots down into the pot, not exactly centering the seedling but placing oldest growth close to side of pot, leaving plenty of room for new growth at opposite side. Usually an additional bit of osmunda will need to be tucked down in front of the new growth. Seedling should not be jammed in place; should be firm, not wobbly.

With sharp scissors, trim off tag ends of the new osmunda. Tuck correct tag or label into place. Never OVER POT, thinking seedlings will "grow up to their pots". They won't grow well at all, if the sides of the pots are too far from the roots!

LET'S TALK ABOUT THE FACTS OF LIFE AS THEY APPLY TO CATTLEYAS.

Mother Nature planned the life of Cattleyas as a series of cycles.

The plant starts a new lead, usually containing the embryo of blooms. When conditions are favorable, a bloom sheath develops and blooms. After a resting period, the cycle starts again.

While most of us know this, we often fail to use the cycle to obtain the best results from our Catts. Yet almost every problem connected with the successful blooming of Cattleyas is directly affected by the cycle habit of the genus. Watering, heat and light requirements, potting and most other factors depend on the stage in the cycle in which the plant happens to be at the moment.

Many growers assume the cycle must be annual. While this usually is true of the species, it is not always true of hybrids, many of which can be induced to bloom more than once a year by thoughtful culture.

The "resting" period is the factor which probably can be influenced most readily. Obviously, the sooner after blooming the plant starts a new lead, the sooner it is apt to bloom again.

Certainly, the time to repot - if repotting is needed - is immediately after the plants have finished blooming. While they may not seem to resent being repotted after the new growths are a couple of inches tall, this delay tends to delay the next blooms. Thus the commercial grower, timing blooms for definite seasons, sometimes feels justified in delaying the repotting of a group. In addition, he controls heat, light and watering in his greenhouses in order to slow or speed the blooming period.

The smaller grower, with a single house, cannot divide light and temperature, but he can rotate the plants on the given bench space; and control the watering of each group that is in a given stage of the cycle.

Plants newly repotted require very little water until after the new growth starts. As growth increases, water is also increased until new leads have been completed and bloom sheaths developed. Then watering is reduced so that other new leads will not start before the current ones develop buds and blooms.

Keeping the cycle in mind makes it easier to answer questions. "Should this plant be repotted?" Look at it. If a new lead is already several inches long, you would do well to wait until after it has bloomed, unless osmunda has deteriorated, become soft.

"Is it getting enough - or too much water?" If, several weeks after repotting, you still see no new roots and no new leads, you are probably over-watering. Or if the plant is at the other end of its cycle, and, instead of buds developing, a new growth starts at the base of the matured bulb, you have been watering too heavily.

If, on the other hand, new leads stop growing, the older bulbs begin to shrivel and the osmunda is dry, shrinking from sides of pots, you are not watering enough. Thus, most questions can be answered by the plants themselves, once you know how to read the signs.

LET'S TALK ABOUT WATERING CATTLEYAS

"How often shall I water my orchids?" is the $64 question asked more often than all others combined. Also it is the most difficult to answer.

"Whenever your plants need water," is the only truthful answer, but not very helpful if you can't tell by looking at your plants when they need water. Since I can't see your plants and the conditions in which they are growing, the best I can do is offer a few hints.

First of all, consider the stage in the growing cycle. (See Page G.) If you treat all plants alike, regardless of cycle stage, some will be too wet; others too dry. The following "signs" apply principally to plants in the middle stage, i.e., growing vigorously. They should be somewhat dryer in the first and final stages, as explained on Page G.

The following suggestions should help you judge - before the plants themselves begin to suffer - whether or not you are applying sufficient water.

NOTE COLOR OF POT. If the outside of the pot looks bright red; feels warm and dry to the touch, the plant probably needs water. If the pot is darker red; feels cool and slightly damp, there is still plenty of moisture in the osmunda.

WEIGHT OF POT. A 5-inch pot, packed with osmunda, will pick up a full pound of water when soaking wet. A little practice in lifting the pots will show you how wet or dry they are, deep down in the osmunda where you can't see or feel.

WATCH THE POTS AFTER SPRAYING. How fast does the pot dry off after you have sprayed the outside of it? If it drys immediately, the plant probably needs more water. If it stays moist several minutes, there is still moisture in the osmunda.

SAMPLE MOISTURE POT. Put crock and osmunda in a pot about the same size as those holding the plants you fear you are not watering correctly. Pack the osmunda the same consistency as you use in potting plants; only omit the plant. Water the SAMPLE POT every time, and exactly the same, as you do the plants. Then, whenever you feel sure your plants need a good heavy watering, pull the osmunda out of the sample pot and examine it. If it's still pretty moist, play it safe and don't do any soaking that day. OVER-watering does a lot more damage than UNDER-watering.

WATCH THE SURFACE OF THE OSMUNDA. Under normal conditions, it drys out quite rapidly while the deeper portions may still be plenty moist. So the above hints are more dependable in telling you that your plant needs water. But often the surface of the osmunda will tell you the plants have been OVER-watered, or that the drainage is poor. Press your thumb down on the osmunda. If it feels slimy and almost "squishy" to the touch, and there is fuzzy white mold growing on it, examine the drainage hole and un-plug it if stopped. Then put the plant where it can dry out. It may take it a couple of weeks.

WATCH THE NEW LEADS. If water is allowed to stand in the "cup" formed at the top of new leads any length of time - particularly overnight - BLACK rot is inevitable. Once that disaster happens, all you can do is cut it off, costing you a season's blooms.

LET'S TALK ABOUT REPOTTING MATURE CATTLEYAS

A plant has finished blooming and you decide it needs repotting, because (a) it has outgrown its pot; (b) pressing your thumb on the osmunda shows you it is soft, probably deteriorated down around the roots.

Prepare pots, crock and osmunda as described on Page E, although now you use coarse, black osmunda in good-sized chunks; larger pieces of crock, 1 to 2 inches; fill pots nearly half full of crock. You need not boil pots.

PREPARING THE PLANT. In removing the plant from the pot, you will have to sever the roots that are growing over the sides. Cut them cleanly and sharply, just inside the pot, sliding a sharp knife around between osmunda and pot. If the old osmunda has decayed (become powdery) clean it all away. Cut off all rotted or broken roots, leaving only live, healthy roots.

It is advisable to remove the dried brown skin from the pseudobulbs, if you can do so gently, without gouging or injuring bulbs. This skin sometimes catches water, causing black rot, or harbor scale and other insects.

STUDY THE PLANT. Remove back bulbs which do not have live roots. If they have live "eyes" they can be made to produce a new plant (see next page). Removing them also helps you save space and pot size. Minus its back bulbs, a plant often can be returned to the same size pot.

PLANTING. After making sure drainage hole is not blocked, cover crock with a thin sheet of osmunda. Place a ball of osmunda under the roots of the plant, spreading the roots over the ball. It should be large enough to bring the rhizome within ½ inch of the pot rim. The back end of the rhizome should nestle against one side of the pot; the newest lead should miss reaching the opposite side by one to two inches, giving ample room for growth without OVER-potting.

Holding the plant in this position, pack balls of osmunda around the sides and in front of the plant, until it is firmly potted. Use a potting stick to tuck in the final wedges of osmunda, but do not pound, for you will injure the roots. When the potting is finished, the rhizome should be lying levelly on the surface of the osmunda, neither protruding nor buried. Staple down to the osmunda with huge "hairpins" of galvanized wire. Stake the plant with a good length of heavy wire, driving stake through osmunda into crock. Tie bulbs in a fairly upright position with soft string. Let bulbs spread sufficiently so all will receive sufficient air, light and moisture.

Label plant with its correct name and set it in a shaded portion of the plant house, where it will not receive much water until new growth has started.

Remember, if you have followed instructions, your osmunda was well dampened before you started potting. If it is very hot and dry in your plant house, and you feel you must spray the foliage and outsides of the pots, be careful not to let much water run down into the osmunda. Unlike almost every other plant, orchids do not like to be watered until AFTER they have started growing. This may take ten days, two weeks, or even longer.

Thereafter, follow the rules outlined on Pages G and H.

LET'S TALK ABOUT BACK BULB PROPAGATION

Back bulbs with no live roots of their own are of no benefit to the mature plants. Instead, they expect the front bulbs to manufacture food and pass it back to them. Unless "shocked" into doing so - by being cut away from the plant - they seldom bother to grow a new lead from a live "eye". Why should they, while they have the front bulbs to support them?

An "eye" is a small triangular protrusion at the base of a bulb. Live eyes are light green or pinkish green. Dead eyes are black or brown, and withered.

It is advisable to remove an extra bulb, if necessary, in order to have a live eye. For if it is properly propagated, this back portion will grow into a blooming size plant within two years - an effective way of increasing your stock of plants.

HOW TO START BACK BULBS. As a rule, back bulbs should not be potted until they show signs of new growth. They should be placed in a shaded - almost dark - place, where they can be kept moist. If you have many bulbs, line them up in trays of granite chips or spagnum moss. These can be placed under benches of plants that are not receiving the heaviest watering. If the bulbs are buried, or kept soaking wet, they will rot instead of starting new growth. Some growers prefer to string them, upside down, on a wire line above the bench of plants, spraying with water occasionally.

If starting only a few back bulbs, prop them in a large pot with a little crock and loose osmunda in the bottom. Make no attempt to "plant" the bulbs in the osmunda; merely set them in it. Set the pot in shaded place and spray lightly now and then to keep osmunda moist. Believe it or not, before many weeks have passed, the live eyes will be jutting out into new leads.

If - as in the case of sturdy species and primary hybrids - the back bulbs are nice and plump, two or more have leaves, and new eyes are just ready to break into leads, you don't need to set the cuttings aside to root. Go right ahead and pot them up, just as you would the division of a mature plant.

The only difficulty you will encounter is that the lack of roots is apt to make the cutting wobbly and hard to anchor in the osmunda. Wobbliness discourages new root growth. Use one or more "hairpins" of slender but strong staking wire. These bent wire "hairpins" should be about three inches long. Put the loop of the pin over the middle portion of the rhizome and drive the ends down into the osmunda so that the rhizome rests levelly on the surface of the osmunda but is not buried.

In addition, to this "pinning", stake the bulbs with leaves to an upright length of wire, just as you would in the case of a mature plant.

Also, be equally careful not to overwater. At first there are no roots down in the osmunda, so a light spraying of the leaves now and then will be sufficient. After you see signs of new root growth on the surface of the osmunda, gradually increase the watering. An occasional bloom may appear within a year or less from the time the cutting is potted. This first bloom is seldom representative of what the plant will do on its next lead, for it may be premature, lacking the size and texture produced by a larger, stronger plant.

LET'S TALK ABOUT FEEDING ORCHIDS

For a long time it was thought that the only kinds of orchids which would respond to a feeding program were the terrestrials and semi-terrestrials. Cattleyas and all other epiphytes were believed to be true air plants, requiring only air, sunlight and water.

In fact, there are a great many successful growers who still maintain that Cattleyas get all the nourishment they need from those three elements, plus the osmunda in which they grow. Some have top quality collections of plants, tending to prove their contentions.

I was one of those who had to be shown that a feeding program could be beneficial to Cattleyas. For the past two years I have been feeding certain blocks of seedlings and mature plants regularly once a week and watching their growth.

As a result, I'M SOLD ON FEEDING!

A casual glance at those seedlings and plants which have been on a regular feeding program would, I believe, convince the most skeptical.

If you would like to see one of these seedlings in a 2½ inch pot, I will send one of my selection but typical in size and growth of the whole fed group, (shipping charges prepaid anywhere in Continental U.S.) for $3.50.

Far from being "soft" and "rangy" - which was what I had feared when I started testing this nutritional program - the fed seedlings not only show increased growth, but it is tough, sturdy, broad-leafed growth. Regularly fed mature plants carry more and huskier bloom sheaths than ever before.

Friends who have been helping with this experiment report similar results. Following is a typical excerpt from letters I have received from them:

"Please send me some more of your Orchid Food, as I am just about out. My plants all have grown so much since I started feeding with your food that I do not want to miss a single feeding." --- J.E.W., Balboa, Canal Zone.

RYERSON'S ORCHID FOOD

A PERFECTLY BALANCED FOOD CONTAINING ALL TRACE ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR THE ULTIMATE IN DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF ORCHIDS

Price, per pint $2.00
(One pint - 16 fluid ounces - makes 30 gallons of food.)

Complete and fool proof instructions are enclosed, so that you may feed as many, or as few plants as you wish without having too much mixture left over. It's as easy to use in an atomizer or sprinkling can as with a power sprayer.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: Your first pint will be sent shipping charges prepaid to customers in Continental U.S. on receipt of the two dollars.

LET'S TALK ABOUT WATER AND HUMIDITY FOR CATTLEYAS

"How often shall I water my Orchids?" continues to be the most frequently asked question. It also is the most difficult to answer. There is only ONE answer: "Whenever they need watering," and I don't blame you if you feel that is worse than no answer at all.

But how can there be any more specific answer from someone who has no way of knowing the conditions under which you are growing your orchids? To cite two extremes in climatic conditions: if you live where there is heavy dew at night, and the fog rolls in every morning; obviously your Orchids will need less watering than those of Mr. Jones who lives on the arid plains.

Other influencing factors are the amount of light and air in your greenhouse. Are most of the plants grown in pots or baskets? Are the plants crowded or widely spaced? How tightly do you pack the osmunda, and how high in the pot? At what stage in their growth cycle are the plants in question?

On Pages G and H, I discussed the growth cycle of Cattleyas and gave you six suggestions about how to judge whether or not your plants were receiving sufficient water.

Since more damage is done to Cattleyas by OVER-watering than by any other single mistake, let's forget the plant for the moment, and consider the osmunda in which it is growing. One of the major functions of this osmunda is to enable you to control the moisture available for your plant. If the moisture content of the osmunda is properly controlled, the plant will be healthy and vigorous. If the osmunda is kept too wet, it decays, breaks down and the plant suffers. It is vitally important to avoid this, because, by the time the plant itself shows the effects of faulty watering, great damage already has been done.

For example, that soured, decaying condition of the osmunda may have caused the roots of your plant to rot off. The first evidence of this that you see in the plant is the shriveling of the back bulbs. The inexperienced, thinking the shriveling was caused by lack of water, is apt to do exactly the wrong thing, ie, pour on more water.

Frequent examination of the osmunda in the SAMPLE MOISTURE POT, as suggested on Page H, would have helped you avoid over-watering, before it was too late. You can seldom judge the moisture content down in the middle of a pot by feeling the surface of the osmunda. It may feel quite dry, while the middle portion actually contains ample moisture.

Of course, you should not go to the opposite extreme and keep the osmunda so dry that it shrinks away from the sides of the pot. The ideal condition, when the plant is in active growth, is for the osmunda to be uniformly damp, but still springy and firm in texture.

There are two methods of applying water to Cattleyas: 1. Pot watering. 2. Spraying of foliage and outsides of pots.

When the experienced grower says he "waters" his Orchids about once a week, he means "pot watering." You may drop in on him several mornings during the week, find him with the hose in his hands, and assume he has deceived you. Actually, he was only spraying the foliage, which he does not consider "watering."

LET'S TALK ABOUT WATER AND HUMIDITY (Cont'd from Page L.)

POT WATERING always should be thorough. Water is applied directly to the surface of the osmunda until it runs, freely, from the drainage holes. If drainage is perfect, as it should be, there is no danger of OVER-watering your plants during a single pot watering. If your osmunda is in healthy condition, it will hold only so much moisture, and during the relatively infrequent pot waterings, it should be THOROUGHLY moistened throughout.

OVER-watering results from too frequent pot waterings or from poor drainage. The osmunda should be allowed to dry out between pot waterings. This drying out is every bit as important as the watering, not only for the healthy condition of the osmunda, but for the best growth of the plant. The roots which do not ALWAYS have plenty of moisture right at hand, grow the best. They are stimulated to reach out in search of moisture. If they are kept soaking wet, they don't grow at all. Instead, they rot and die. That is the nature of the Orchid.

SPRAYING THE FOLIAGE AND POTS, if properly done, will help in two ways: 1. It will increase humidity. 2. It will enable your plant to absorb moisture through the leaves and those roots growing outside the pot.

As explained above, in POT WATERING, you take care to thoroughly wet the osmunda. In SPRAYING, you do just the opposite; take care NOT to wet the osmunda. Try your best to avoid getting much water inside the pots. If you are not careful about this, you will have given your plants an extra POT WATERING, and too many such mistakes will give unfortunate results.

A fairly fine spray nozzle should be used for SPRAYING, which, on hot, dry days, when there is plenty of air circulation, may be done as frequently as three times during a single day, if the sprayings are confined to morning or early afternoon hours.

NEITHER POT WATERING nor SPRAYING should ever be done late in the afternoon or evening. The foliage must have time to dry off completely before nightfall. This is especially important when new leads are in the "cup" stage. If these cups are allowed to hold water overnight, black rot may result and you will lose the lead and the blooms you anticipated.

Omitting the evening watering or spraying of his Orchids may spoil some of the fun for the T.B.M. who comes home from a hectic day in the office and wants to "do something" for his Orchids. But he would be doing much more for them (and, mayhap, for himself) if he were to roll out of bed an hour earlier in the morning and spray them before he goes to the office.

If anything, it is even more difficult to tell you how to maintain the proper HUMIDITY in your greenhouse than it is to tell you how often to water. While humidity is important, it should never be maintained at the sacrifice of air circulation. Hot, musty, breathtakingly close atmosphere is not beneficial to Orchids. Remember, they LIKE to have periods of drying out. Obviously, they could never dry out in a constantly humid condition.

On the other hand, you do not want drafts blowing directly on your plants so that they dry out TOO QUICKLY. Wetting the walls, benches and floor of your greenhouse while spraying on hot, dry mornings will help increase humidity. If you live in a climate that is always excessively dry, some sort of humidifier may be necessary. There are a number of good ones on the market.

LET'S TALK ABOUT HYBRID ORCHID SEED

"How long does Orchid seed remain viable?" I'm asked.

Like most questions about Orchids, there's no standard answer. Some seed has remained viable two years or more, under refrigeration. Other crosses - particularly Phalaenopsis hybrids - started losing viability in a few days.

Generally the complicated Cattleya crosses lose viability more rapidly than primary crosses. But even that rule has almost as many exceptions as examples, affected by the vigor of the parents in question. Often a big, husky, vigorous hybrid proves a better parent than a puny species.

About one point, there can't be any argument. No seed INCREASES in viability after it is harvested. So, the sooner it is flasked, the better.

To assure your getting FRESH seed, consider the enclosed ADVANCE offering of fine hybrid crosses not yet harvested.

After each cross listed, is the date of pollination. It takes only a bit of quick mental arithmetic to estimate how long each parent has borne its pod. Pods like these, having remained plump, green and healthy looking on their husky parent plants for six months or longer, give promise of healthy Orchid Babies. In this respect, the Orchid mother's pregnancy is almost human.

But there the similarity ends, for no human mother can remain pregnant a year to fifteen months and bear thousands of children at the end of the period. And, no matter how long the pregnancy, Orchid Babies still must be grown in incubators (flasks) for an additional eight months to a year.

Harvesting an Orchid Seed Pod is a BIG EVEN in the Ryerson establishment. Every day for about a year, we've watched it. Suddenly a crack along one vein tells us it's time to wield the scalpel. Doors and windows are closed to stop dangerous drafts from reaching the "operating table." The pod is swabbed with sterilizing solution, the incision lengthened, seed emptied out on sterile tissue, looking much like a tiny heap of fine sugar.

If it is cream colored, like raw sugar, we're pretty sure the viability will be high. If it is pure white and fluffly, like powdered sugar, we experience qualms about whether or not it has any life in it. A sample of seed on the microscope slide gives a more accurate answer. Even if the percentage of viability is low, we're not seriously worried if the quality is good. Under the "mike" a highly viable seed has a plump, greenish-yellow embryo. Among a given hundred seeds, we count the plump yellow ones and guage the percentage. Transparent strings are sterile seeds or chaff, which can't be separated from viable seed, and must be planted with it. It won't germinate, but it does no harm to the good seed, which will.

Next, the test flasking is made. In about two weeks, we know exactly how much seed is required for a two-flask or ten-flask packet.

At this point, your advance orders of Orchid seed are packaged and flown to you via Air Mail. If the seed should prove to have no viability at all, you are queried as to whether you want another cross or a refund. No substitutions will be made without your permission.

Place your order now to be certain of getting fresh, viable seed. Cash with order, please.

PYNSON 1951 ALBANIAN ORCHID FLASK

LET'S TALK ABOUT HYBRID ORCHID SEED

"How long does Orchid seed remain viable?"

Like most questions about orchids, there's no [illegible] answer. [illegible] remained viable two years or more, under [illegible] conditions. [illegible] nearly Paphiopedilum spurius - stored inside [illegible] the [illegible].

Generally the complicated Cattleya crosses are viable [illegible] many crosses. But even that rule has almost as many exceptions [illegible] affected by the vigor of the parents in question. [illegible] hybrid grower a better parent than a pony breeder!

About one point, there really is no argument. [illegible] after it is harvested. So, the sooner it is flasked, the better.

To assure your getting fresh seed, consider the [illegible] offerings of fine hybrid crosses not yet harvested.

Later week cross lists, in the [illegible] of California. It takes a quite mental gritmingly to estimate how long each parent has been its pod. Pods like these, having remained plump, green and healthy looking on their parent plants for six months or longer, give promise of healthy Orchid Babies. In this respect, the Orchid mother's pregnancy is almost human.

But there the similarity ends, for a human mother's pregnancy [illegible] a year to fifteen months and bear thousands of children at the end of the period. A [illegible] no matter how long the pregnancy, [illegible] babies [illegible] tors (flasks) for an additional eight months to a year.

Harvesting an Orchid Seed Pod is a [illegible] in the [illegible] laboratory. Every day for about a year, we're watched intently [illegible] with [illegible] at a time or which the seedlings. [illegible] one drops from reaching the "operating table". The pod is [illegible] sterilizing solution, the tweezer [illegible], and [illegible] looking much like a tiny heap of fine sugar.

If it is green colored, like [illegible], [illegible] high. If it is pure white and [illegible] question about whether or not it [illegible] in it. A [illegible] or [illegible] orchopse flask gives a more [illegible]. [illegible] by is low, we're not seriously worried if the [illegible] a highly viable seed has a plump, greenish-yellow embryo. [illegible] seeds, we count the plump yellow and [illegible] the [illegible] strings are sterile seeds or chaff, which [illegible] and must be planted with it. It won't [illegible], but it [illegible] good seed, which will.

Next, the seed flasking is made. In about two weeks, we know exactly how much seed is required for a two-flask or ten-flask packet.

At this point, your advance orders of Orchid seed are packaged and flown to you via Air Mail. If the seed should prove defective in viability at all, you are queried as to whether you want another cross or a refund. No substitutions will be made without your permission.

Place your order now to be certain of getting fresh, viable seed. Cash with order, please.

If you are just starting your Orchid Collection, better not pin all your hopes on seed. It's too discouraging to wait so long before you see any flowers. But if you are already having success with Orchid Plants of various ages, and want to expand your hobby into the fascinating field of Orchid Seed Flasking, study Pages A & B, order some seed of one or more of the following choice hybrid crosses, and get busy.

If you want to try the INTRODUCTORY SEED AND BOTTLE OFFER described on Page A, but the seed cross you choose costs more than $3.50 figure the 2-flask price of your chosen hybrid, plus the $2.00 for the two bottles. Please do not ask me to substitute two one-flask packets of different crosses. The smallest amount of seed available of any given cross is the two-flask packet.

Ask for special quotations on wholesale orders of seed.

#680 LC SARGON X BC MME. CHAS. MARON, DARK VAR. - Pollinated 5/31/50 - Sargon is a quality hybrid, having been used in making such grand new hybrids as Lc Oliver Lines, Lc Miami, Lc Red Oak. This bloom was an 8-inch, heavy textured, clear, dark lavender flower, with velvety Royal purple lip; two small yellow eyes at sides of throat. May. An unusually dark Mme. Charles, with rounder than the conventional brasso shape, was used as the pollen parent. The May bloom of this twice-yearly hybrid should help produce some fine Blc's.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

#681 LC CALLISTOGLOSSA X LC BEPPO X C. TRIANAE X BLC IRENE X LC CROWBOROUGH Pollinated 9/23/50 - The unnamed pod parent bore six well rounded, light rose-lavender, 7½-inch blooms. Lovely deep mauve lip and throat, with scattering of gold veins high in throat. Grand heavy texture. The BLC hybrid providing the pollen was very large and showy. The S & P were light pink-lavender; broad lip contrasting deep fuschia-purple, very ruffled and waved; fuschia and gold veins in throat. Crisp heavy substance.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

#682 C. CHARLOTTE JONES X C. BOW BELLS - Pollinated 8/1/50. Like many others, I've had my troubles getting Bow Bells pollen to "take". Of all the Whites on which I tried it, the only one which could hold it was Charlotte Jones, one of three 6-inch Pure white blooms, well held and of crisp, heavy texture. The C. Bow Bells was a very fine one, its 3-inch wide, heavy White petals overlapping the top sepal with characteristic round form. Should produce extra fine Pure White blooms for Late Summer through Early Autumn.

10-flask packet.....$20.00 Two-flask packet.....$8.00

#683 C. TRIANAE, EDGAR KNIGHT X SLC WINDSOR X SLC PRINCE HIROHITO - Pollinated 3/6/50 - Slc's are gaining in popularity because they are the RED Orchids, brilliant with the "hot" color so much in demand. The pollen parent was one of the reddest of the reds; smaller than the average Cattleya, but of vivid, striking, deep red color. Used on the famous trianae, Ed Knight, with solid crimson lip and throat and bold matching splashes on the wide, well formed petals, this should turn out a grand percentage of fine REDS, many with the Ed Knight dark triangles on petals.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 Two-flask packet.....$5.00

If you are just starting your Orchid Collection, better not pin all your hopes on seed. It's too discouraging to wait so long before you see any flowers. But if you are already having success with Orchid Plants of various ages, and want to expand your hobby into the fascinating field of Orchid Seed Planting, study Page A & B, order some seed of one or more of the following choice hybrids, and get busy.

If you want to try the INNOCUOUSTONY [illegible] but the seed cross you choose costs more than [illegible] your chosen hybrid, plus the $2.00 for the two-flask. [illegible] substitute two one-flask packets of different crosses. [illegible] seed available of any given cross is the two-flask packet.

Ask for special quotations on wholesale orders of seed.

#680 LC SANDER X LC [illegible] - [illegible] is a quality hybrid, having been used in making such grand new hybrids as Oliver Lines, Le Ideal, [illegible] clear, dark lavender flower, [illegible] at sides of throat. May. An unusually dark [illegible], with rounder than conventional brass shape, was used as the pollen parent. The lip block of this twice-yearly hybrid [illegible]

10-flask packet.....$[illegible] Two-flask packet.....$[illegible]

#681 LC CALLISTOGLOSSA X LC [illegible] X C. TRIANAM X SIE [illegible] X LC [illegible]
Pollinated 8/28/50 - [illegible] Lavender, 7½-inch blooms. Lovely deep mauve lip and throat, with scattering of gold veins high in throat. Grand heavy texture. [illegible] providing the pollen was very large and strong. [illegible] contrasting deep fuschia-purple, very ruffled and waved; fuschia and gold veins in throat. Crisp heavy substance.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

#682 C. CHARLOTTE [illegible] - Pollinated [illegible]. Like many crosses, I've had my troubles getting the Bella pollen to "take". Of all the Whites on which I tried it, the only one [illegible] three 6-inch Pure white blooms, well-rounded and of crisp, heavy texture. The C. Bow Bella was a very fine one, the 3-inch wide, heavy White petals overlapping the top sepal with characteristic round form. [illegible] White blooms for late Summer, [illegible] early autumn.

10-flask packet.....$[illegible] Two-flask packet.....$[illegible]

#683 C. TRIANAE, EMMA ROLFE X SIE [illegible] X LC [illegible] - Pollinated 8/6/50 - Size's are varying so considerably because they are all [illegible] plant with the "hot" cold or so much in evidence. The [illegible] redbest of the reds; smaller than the average Cattleya, but of vivid, [illegible] deep red color. Used on the famous [illegible], with split [illegible] and throat and bold matching splashes on the wide, well formed petals, this should turn out a grand percentage of fine [illegible], very with the [illegible] triangles on petals.

10-flask packet.....$[illegible] Two-flask packet.....$[illegible]

#684 C. CLOTHO X C. EMPRESS FREDERICK X C. MICHAEL SANDER - Pollinated 7/2/50
The unnamed hybrid bearing the pod was one of two 9-inch, clear medium lavender blooms with solid, crimson-purple lips; lots of golden yellow in throat; fine, bold form; heavy texture. The pollen parent was one of three 6½-inch well formed, vividly dark blooms with glowing, velvety crimson lip, broad and very ruffled. Touch of gold deep in throat. June.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

#685 C. SARA COHEN X C. ELIZABETH MOSSMAN - Pollinated 8/22/50 - The Sara Cohen was one of two lemon yellow 6-inch blooms with dark purple lip, almost plum colored, with Dowiana, aurea gold veins fanning out from throat to lip. Good form and texture. This Elizabeth Mossman has flecks of rose in the tips of cream petals. Autumn.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

#686 C. SARA COHEN X C. IRIS - Pollinated 8/23/50 - This particular Sara Cohen was an unusually dusky yellow, almost bronze, with network of mauve veins in petals. Dark red, Dowiana aurea type lip. The Iris was a very heavy textured, compact bloom, shaped like C. bicolor but larger; sepals and petals yellow-chartreuse, with fine rose-pink veins in the petals. Isthmus type lip was brilliant cerise, a most striking contrast. A corsage of these two 6-inch blooms created quite a sensation at a local Orchid Meeting. Expect some most interesting and unusual yellows from this cross. Autumn.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#687 C. IRIS (C. bicolor x C. Dowiana, aurea) - Pollinated 10/5/50 - Mrs. Ryerson was so intrigued by the C. Iris described above that she said: "Let's make the cross on my favorite bicolor, the olive green one with flecks of orange-brown." So I let her. The Dowiana aurea was one of the best of that handsome yellow species: clear golden yellow sepals and petals; dark, velvety, red-purple lip, broad and ruffled. Gold and maroon veins spreading out from throat to lip. Late Autumn.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#688 C. RAPHAELLAUREA X C. MICHAEL SANDER - Pollinated 8/1/50 - The pod parent was an unusually dark, solidly colored, almost plum purple bloom, with lip only slightly darker than the sepals and petals; bold form and heavy texture. Michael Sander described above under #684. This June pollen, used on Autumn blooming plant, should help increase Michael Sander's tendency to bloom twice yearly.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

#689 C. ORATANI ALBA X C. ELEANORE ALBA X BC QUEEN ALEXANDER - Pollinated 9/21/50
The pollen of the showy, big Pure White brasso was used on an outstanding White-Colored-Lip bloom, the lip very dark, Royal purple, topped by pale yellow eyes. I expect some extra fine White-Colored-Lip Bc. hybrids from this cross. The brasso blooms faithfully twice a year. Pollen was from Winter bloom of the hybrid.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#690 C. ST. PETERSBURG X C. ELEANORE ALBA X BC QUEEN ALEXANDER - Pollinated 10/4/50 - St. Petersburg was an 8-inch Pure White bloom of grand bold form and heavy texture. Late Autumn. The brasso is described above. White Brassos very popular for weddings.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#691 C. BLANCHEREINE X C. ELEANORE ALBA X BC QUEEN ALEXANDER - Pollinated 10/8/50 - C. Blanchereine was one of three 8-inch extra fine White-Colored-Lip blooms; clear white sepals and petals, the latter wide and ruffled; lip very large, wide open type, bright red-purple, with ruffled, white edge, like picotee lace. Light lemon yellow eyes, at sides of throat. Very striking bloom.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#692 LC WALTER WINCHELL X BLC MARION RYERSON - Pollinated 10/4/50 - Like all the Walter Winchells, this had bold, bright blooms with very vivid red-purple lips, the color clearly defined across the lower half of the lip as though it had been dipped in brilliant dye. The Blc Marion Ryerson was one of the darker type of that fine hybrid, broad, ruffled lip of glowing crimson. Grand shape and texture.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 Two-flask packet.....$5.00

#693 LC GEORGE BLADWIN X BLC MARION RYERSON - Pollinated 10/5/50 - Another heavy producer of blooms is George Baldwin. At the time of pollination, this plant bore nine 8-inch, clear bright lavender blooms; solidly colored purple lips and throats. Heavy texture and grand bold form. Blc Marion Ryerson described above.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 Two-flask packet.....$5.00

#694 LC WALTER WINCHELL X LC TRIANON - Pollinated 10/4/50 - Walter Winchell was an 8-inch bloom, identical in color to the one described in #692. Lc Trianon was darker, with very dark, velvety, red-purple lip and throat. The edge of the lip was so dark that in some lights it looked almost black. Late Fall.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#695 LC MAJESTE X BLC DAWN ANGELA - Pollinated 10/7/50 - The pod parent was one of two 6-inch light pinkish lavender blooms with very large, bright fuschia, ruffled lip, the fuschia flowing up sides of throat. Bright gold zone in back of lip. Very heavy substance. Blc Dawn Angela was one of those electrifying blooms that bring awed gasps from all spectators; rich rose-lavender S & P; brilliant, broad crimson lip with small yellow eyes at sides of throat; wonderful, wide open form, and crisp, heavy texture. This Late Winter pollen on the following year's Late Fall bloom should result in fine blooms for Mid-Winter Season.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 Two-flask packet.....$5.00

#696 BLC IRENE X LC CROWBOROUGH X LC LINNAEUS T. SAVAGE - Pollinated 10/22/50- Huge and very showy was the unnamed hybrid pod parent; light pink lavender with wide, ruffled and waved fuschia lip; throat veined fuschia on gold; heavy texture. Linnaeus T. Savage was a well held, wide open, rose colored bloom with very brilliant, solid crimson lip and throat -- a truly striking bloom. This cross should produce some very fine Blc's for Fall and Winter.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 Two-flask packet.....$5.00

The following list of quality Mature Hybrids are all in excellent condition. Each recently was repotted in a new Orchid pot. All the old osmunda was removed from the roots, and top grade fresh osmunda was used in the professional job of potting. They should not require repotting again for at least two years.

As you will see, these fancy hybrids are available in 5-inch, 5½-inch and 6-inch pots. Those in the 5-inch have a minimum of four mature bulbs and leaves, with at least one new lead well started. Most of the plants in 5½ and 6-inch pots have more than four mature bulbs and leaves, and more than one lead started.

All these plants have bloomed well for me, with not a poor bloom in the lot. Some were better than others; some types more in demand than others. I have tried to price them accordingly. In each case, the hybrid listed is worth more than I am asking, according to current prices, but I have made no attempt to cash in on inflationary trends. All I want is a reasonable profit, and an abundance of well satisfied customers.

GROUP I

In 6" pots, each - $40.00 In 5½" pots, each - $30.00 In 5" pots, each - $25.00
Two" " ..... 70.00 Two " " ..... 55.00 Two" " 45.00

3. LC TRIGLAV (C. TITRIANAE X LC WINDERMERE) — These have had nice round shape and crisp, heavy texture. Light rose S & P with brilliant, dark, contrasting lip. A good percentage were on time for the Easter market.

25. C. REMY CHOLLET X LC ST. GEORGE — Light to dark with brilliant red-fuschia lips, topped with gold. Free-flowering. Late Autumn and Winter.

28. LC AVIGNON X C. REMY CHOLLET — Those of this cross which have bloomed were such good shape and texture they could have passed for Blc's. Full 8-inch light rose-lavender; petals 3 inches wide. Showy, broad, ruffled, bright fuschia lip, edged light. Winter.

36. LC GEORGE PATTERSON (LC ALTESSE X C. REMY CHOLLET) — Striking dark blooms of blue-lavender tone with very dark solid purple lip & throat. Late Winter & Spring.

37. LC HERTHA X C. BELGICA — Every person who has seen this cross in bloom has wanted to add it to his collection. Perfect round, wide-open form and heavy texture. S & P are light to very dark; lips all very dark and rich.. Some with gold in throat. Late Winter and Spring.

46. C. OLD FORESTER (ENID X CHARYBDIS) — All these have been handsome rose-lavender with large, very ruffled dark lips. Fall through Late Spring.

47. LC GEORGE BALDWIN (C. ENID X LC PRINCESS MARGARET) — Turns out lovely medium to dark blooms in wholesale lots, one large plant in 8-inch pot having borne 23 blooms. Mostly Late Fall.

48. LC WALTER WINCHELL — Excellent, large, very vivid blooms. Lips strikingly colored, as though dipped in crimson dye. Fall & Winter.

55. LC HILLARY, FCC, RHS X C. ENID — All these have been much darker than average, some deep plum purple. Brilliant lips. Late Fall, Winter.

GROUP II

WHITE AND WHITE-COLORED-LIP HYBRIDS

In 6" pots, each - $30.00 In 5½" pots, each - $25.00 In 5" pots, each - $20.00
Two" " ..... 55.00 Two" " ..... 45.00 Two " " 30.00

5. C. ESTELLE, ALBA X C. MINNEHAHA — All these crosses with Minnehaha blood have been large, heavy textured whites with lots of gold back of lip and in throat. Late Winter and Spring.

7. C. MOSSIAE, WAG, X C. MINNEHAHA — Description for #5 applies here.

9. C. MINNEHAHA X C. RITA GLADDEN — These were like the above two, except that they finished blooming earlier in Winter.

14. C. JAVOTTE (C. EDITHIAE X C. LADY VEITCH) — Good Whites of variable season but usually produce some flowers for Christmas.

1B. LC PRESIDENT WILSON ALBA X LC HASSELLII ALBA — This is one of the most free-flowering, strong growing producers of White-Colored-Lip blooms I've ever seen. Some leads produce as many as six 7 to 8-inch blooms; few turn out less than three such blooms. Season starts late October and runs through New Year's.

22. C.BLANCHEREINE (LADY CROSLEY X MEM. ROSEMARY) — Very attractive, heavy textured blooms, a few almost pure White, but most of them White-Colored-Lip, with the lip a striking pansy purple, edged white. Autumn.

34. C. FLORENCE PATTERSON (RITA GLADDEN X CLEMENTINE GOLDFARB) — Very good, dependable large Whites for Fall and Winter.

38. LC CYNTHIA ALBA, FCC, RHS X C. DIONYSIUS ALBA x TRI. ALBA — These produce extra fine White-Colored-Lip blooms for Winter season. Very brilliant purple lips.

39. C. PRISCILLA ALBA X LC HASSELLII ALBA — Blooms on this hybrid are similar to those described in 1B, except season for this cross is largely Summer.

41. C. TRENTINO X C. MOSSIAE, WAGNERII — Two or three of these small, waxy white blooms make the most intriguing of Wedding corsages. Winter,Spring.

45. C. DOROTHY MACKAILL (Edithiae X Moss. Wag.) — An excellent Pure White for Late Spring through Early Summer, hitting Graduation and June Bride season.

****

If you choose more than six mature hybrids -- whether they are all in the same group, in any two groups, or some in each of the three groups -- query me for special price quotation. In doing so, be sure to list the plants you want, so that I can set them aside for you, pending a more definite order. Otherwise, as usual, all offers must be subject to prior sale.

GROUP III

In 6" pots, each - $20.00 In 5½" pots, each - $17.50 In 5" pots, each - $15.00
Two " " ..... 35.00 Two " " ..... 27.50 Two" " 25.00

2. C. TRIANAE X C. ANNETTE, VAR. PRINCESS MARY — While this is a free-flowering hybrid (one plant in 5½-inch bore 12 blooms) I was sorry to find it favors trianae more than Annette var. Princess Mary. Only 10 percent were WCL.

4. C. MOSSIAE, BERG. X LC HELEN WILLER — Most of these have favored Helen Wilmer, being dark reddish lavender (almost violet), with brilliant, dark crimson purple lips. Late Winter and Spring, some making Easter.

19. C. ANN SANDER (REMY CHOLLET X WOLTERSIANA) — Free flowering rose-lavenders with fuschia lip and throat. Mostly Autumn blooming.

20. LC MINUET (C. ED. COOPER X LC TERPSICHORE) — Good size bright lavender blooms with very dark purple lips. Some have the rangy rather than compact form.

21. LC GWEN SANDER (LC EMILING X C. REMY CHOLLET) — Most of these have been very striking dark flowers; lip and throat solid, glowing red wine color. Spring.

23. LC TRIANON (LC ENDYMION X C. ENID, VAR. GIANT) — Medium large to immense, rangy type blooms; dusky rose-lavender with contrasting, brilliantly dark lips and throats, edged light. Winter.

24. C. ISORA NADALINI (SUZETTE X ENID, IMPERIALIS) — Most of these have been huge and heavy textured, light to medium lavender with royal purple lips; blooms over long season, like Enid.

26. LC MAJESTE (C. MAGGIE RAPHAEL X LC PROFUSION) — Good sized pink-lavenders of fine, bold form and heavy substance. Fuschia-purple lip, usually topped by yellow inverted "V". Late Winter through Spring.

32. LC MARINID (LC MARIE-LOUISE X C. ENID) — Mostly like medium lavender Enids, except some petal tips have dash of fuschia to match lip. Fall & Winter.

35. C. PETER SANDER (REMY CHOLLET X MOSSIAE) — Spring blooming dark rose-lavenders with fuschia fan in lip. Very free flowering, most of these made Easter.

30. C. FRED SANDER (REMY CHOLLET X FABIA) — These have been huge, very delicate lavenders with dark fuschia lips and gold throats. Fall and Winter.

51. LC LYDIA JOHNSON (LC MERMOZ X MOSS, REP) — Medium to dark rose-lavender. Most of these bloom twice yearly, according to dates on tags.

54. LC IVA WITHERS (REMY CHOLLET X CHEROKEE) — Striking, large, dark blooms for mid-Winter season.

31. C. TOBY (C. JOCASTA X C. ACHINE) — 1947 Chollet hybrid. Rose-lavender with dark fan in lip.

For strong growing, vigorous seedlings, well established in the given pot size, you can't go wrong in ordering a selection of the following at the prices quoted. If they continue growing at their present rate, many of the larger ones will bloom on current or next lead. They may require a larger pot size before you've had them a year, but it should not be necessary to strip them to their bare roots, as was done in the present potting job, for all new, top quality osmunda was used.

Offered subject to prior sale. If you order less than $10.00 worth of these seedlings, please include one dollar for packing charge. This time of year, small orders travel as well (and much less expensively) by Parcel Post. If you want yours to come by Parcel Post, draw a line through the word "Air" on the order blank. It is understood you will refund postage. Save on shipping charges by requesting shipment out of pots, especially if shipment must travel by Air. For orders of twenty-five or more seedlings, ask for special price quotation.

SPECIAL: Your choice of any 10 seedlings in 2½" pots $25.00

#	Name	Description	POT SIZE	Price Each
11-D	C. ALESIA (Moss., Rien. x Dionysius alba)	Fine White-Colored-Lip for May & June	2½"	3.00
13-D	C. EVAMAY PATTERSON (Intertexta, Juliette x Tri., Broom)	Large, heavy textured White for Spring.	2½"	3.00
14-D	C. CATHERINE PATTERSON (Enid alba x Mrs. Fred Knollys)	Grand White-Colored-Lip for Winter.	2½"	3.00
22-D	C. MLLE. LOUISE PAUWELS (Edithae x Intertexta, Juliette)	Strong growing Whites for Early Spring.	2½"	3.00 10.00
23-D	C. YVONNE ADAIR (Clementine Goldfarb x Pegeen Fitzgerald)	Large Pure Whites; Mid Winter.	2½"	3.00
25-D	LC BOU PHILIPPO (Lc Windermere x C. Mossiae)	An abundance of rose-lavenders for Easter season.	2½" 3"	3.00 5.00
26-D	C. MARGARET MORAN (Royana x Carmen)	Fine, large, richly colored blooms for May and June season.	2½"	3.00
27-I	LC GEORGE BALDWIN (Lc. Prin. Margaret x C. Enid)	Medium to very dark, well shaped and heavy textured blooms over long season.	2½"	3.00
29-D	BLC SHERMAN BILLINGLEY (Blc Eva Patterson x C. Belgica)	Fine, large Blc's for Mid-Winter Season	2½"	3.00
30-D	C. MOSSIAE X LC PRINCESS MARGARET	Spring blooms on the order of Lc Geo. Baldwin. A fine, dark Mossiae was used.	2½"	3.00
31-D	C. ALICE PEARCE (Mossiae, Rein. x Prin. Royal alba)	Showy White-Colored-Lip blooms for Spring.	2½"	3.00
32-D	LC. MYRON MC CORMICK (Dinah x Lc Excelsior x Mossiae)	Large, dark Spring blooms with very dark lips.	2½"	3.00

RYERSON 1951 EXPANSIBLE ORCHID FOLDER - SEEDLINGS IN INDIVIDUAL POTS, CONT'D

#	NAME	DESCRIPTION	POT SIZE	PRICE EACH
33-D	LC GEORGE LEWIS (Helen Wilmer, A.M. x Altesse)	Large, dark Late Winter flowers similar to Lc Gov. Gore	2½"	3.00
80-I	C. ENID ALBA (Moss. Rein. x Gigas, FMB)	One of the most satisfactory White-Colored-Lip hybrids. An outstanding bargain at these prices.	2½" 3"	2.00 4.00
81-I	LC ARTHUR MILES (Lc Saana x C. Mossiae)	An abundance of large, dark Easter blooms.	2½"	3.00
82-I	LC IDA S. MYERS (Windermere A.M. x Enid)	Large, dark well-shaped blooms. Winter through Spring.	2½"	3.00
83-I	C. BING CROSBY (R. Cadwalader x Royana)	Fine, large, dark blooms for May and June.	2½" 3"	3.00 5.00
301	C. TRENTINO X C. MOSSIAE, WAGNERII	Well held, wide open, heavy textured Whites for Spring, especially Easter.	3" 4"	5.00 10.00
302	C. ARDMORE ALBA (Moss. Rein. x Enid Alba)	White-Colored-Lip on order of Enid Alba for Easter Season.	3"	5.00
303	LC ETHEL MERMAN (Lc Jane Dane x Lc Canhamiana alba)	Very fine White-Colored-Lip for Feb. thru April.	3" 4"	5.00 10.00
304	LC MARY MARTIN (C. Hardyana Alba x Lc Jane Dane)	White-Colored-Lip for Autumn Season.	4"	10.00
306	C. LADY VEITCH X C. EMILY SHILL ALBA	Excellent quality Winter Whites.	4"	10.00
307	LC HERTHA X C. BELGICA	Round, open, heavy textured light to dark blooms; brilliant lip. Winter.	3" 4"	5.00 10.00
309	C. LOU MORGAN (Treda x Mossiae)	Bright rose-lavenders for Easter.	4"	10.00
313	LC ANN MORGAN (Lc Dupresan x C. Magowa)	Light to dark blooms with very dark lips for November thru December	4"	10.00
314	LC HILLARY X C. MT. ROYAL	Dark, vivid blooms for Spring Season.	3" 4"	5.00 10.00
315	C. FLORENCE PATTERSON (Clementine Goldfarb x Rita Sladden)	Large, heavy Whites for Fall & Winter.	4"	10.00
316	LC CYNTHIA, FCC, RHS X TRI. ALBA X DIONYSIUS ALBA	Fine White-Colored-Lip for Winter.	4"	10.00

LET'S TALK ABOUT THE HANDLING OF CUT BLOOMS

Unlike other flowers, Orchid blooms should never be cut until they are fully open. They will not open properly in water. In fact, the texture will be better if the bloom has been open a full day before it is cut.

Never use scissors in cutting your blooms if you want to get the most out of them. Scissors act as pincers, closing up many of the tubes through which the stem should be allowed to drink. Use either a razor blade or very sharp knife, making a diagonal cut that will give you as long a stem as possible. Plunge the stem immediately into fresh water (not ice water) and allow the bloom to "load" (drink up the fresh water) at room temperature for at least an hour before putting it in the refrigerator or making a corsage.

It is amazing how the promptness of getting those fresh-cut stems into water will affect the lasting qualities of the blooms. To show you how important we feel it is, we never carry flowers from the greenhouse into the house before putting them in water. We take flasks of water along, cut a bloom, and into water it goes immediately. If we want to hurry the loading process, we make an additional lengthwise cut about an inch long, from the end of the stem.

After the blooms are loaded,they are ready for use as corsage material or in floral arrangements.

Contrary to common belief, Orchids lend themselves beautifully to arrangements. They are particularly adaptable to the table centerpiece that will not block your view of your guests or dinner companions. A tiny bud base, a bit of fern and an Orchid bloom will dress up a table for four without getting in anybody's way. A more elaborate arrangement can be made in a shallow dish with the aid of a block of "Snow Pack" (available at your nearest wholesale Florist) and "Water Picks" (pointed plastic tubes that will hold water and flower and can be inserted in the Snow Pack).

Our favorite Orchid arrangement is made in a Shadow Box.... a large picture frame with a four-inch "box" built back of it of plywood, lined with velvet and containing a number of deep holes through which the stems of flowers or foliage can be inserted. Back of the box, the stems fit into Orchid Tubes or Water Picks of fresh water. Such an arrangement will stay fresh and pretty from several days to two weeks, depending on the freshness and quality of the flowers.

CORSAGES: Wire and tape the stems of your freshly loaded blooms. Use very fine wire for the small, spray or cluster type Orchids; heavier wire for large-stemmed Cattleyas. Make a loop of the wire and start as far up the stem as possible. You can either use one leg of the loop to supplement the strength of the stem and wind the other "leg" around the stem and wire; or you can criss-cross both "legs", first back, then in front of the stem, all the way down.

Use floral-tape or parafilm to cover the wired stems and any left over wire ends. If properly wired and taped, the stem now can be gradually bent into almost any position you choose. If you are using two blooms, for example, one can be pointed with lip up and the other with lip down. In this way, a slightly damaged top sepal of one can be hid under the perfect sepal of the other. Or one bloom can be tilted with its lip pointed right while the other points left. If a stem lacks sufficient length, you can lengthen it with additional wire or with a wired "pick".

Ribbon bows should be in proportion to the corsage. You cannot make a small flower look large by "drowning" it in a huge rosette of ribbon. In fact, to my mind, the main purposes of the ribbon are: 1.- To hide the stem, which is the least attractive part of the flower. 2.- To complement or bring out the most striking colors in the flower. If you use a contrasting color, choose one which does not swear at the colors in the bloom.

Two-toned ribbons are effective, if one tone approximates the color of the lip, while the other matches the petals. A similar effect can be achieved by using two different ribbons of the contrasting shades.

Start with small loops, holding the center part of the bow with fingers and thumb of the left hand. Work back and forth, gradually increasing the size of the loops until the bow is as wide as you want it; make smaller loops to correspond with the first ones. Cut off a short length of ribbon and center it in back of the bow. Cut another length of ribbon and tie tightly around the bow and the short, straight piece. This straight piece will later be used to anchor the bow to the flower stem. Open out all the loops so that the bow has a full, rather than stiff and formal look.

Tie bow in place, well up the stem of the flower. If you have wire ends, covered with tape, spiral them with the use of a slender pencil. With the addition of a corsage pin, the corsage is now ready to wear.

The above is the formula for a simple Cattleya Corsage. With a little practice, you can add as much detail as you like. For formal occasions, a fluffy bow of net can be wired in place back of the flower. Small blooms or spray types lend themselves to a wide variety of corsages: a group above and a group below the bow with varying length stems augmented by wire; an artificially contrived "spray" cascading down from the contrasting bow at the top; such a spray backed by fern, or scalloped medallions of net on each bloom, are some of the methods employed by nimble-fingered artists of the corsage business.

SHIPPING CUT FLOWERS: If you plan to ship an orchid bloom anywhere for any reason, certain basic rules should be followed. 1.- Ship it in a strong enough and large enough box so that it will travel without damage. 2.- Load the bloom as instructed above, chill it in the refrigerator, stem still in water. 3.- Use a corsage tube or small orchid tube with the right size hole in the snug rubber cap, so it will neither leak, nor the cap be lost in transit. 4.- Fasten the tube in two places to the bottom of the box with Scotch tape. 5.- Tuck shredded waxed paper or cotton under and around the bloom, between petals and sepals, under lip, etc., so that no part of the bloom can rub against the box or against any other part. 6.- Label the box "Cut Flowers, Handle with Care", and ship by Air Express if possible. If not, Air Parcel Post will do, but some post-offices will not insure cut flowers. Of course, it will travel short distances by Regular Parcel Post, Special Handling.

CORSAGE KIT

If you want to make only a few corsages, and are not near a wholesale house that will provide you with the material you need, we'll send you materials to devise a half dozen corsages: wires, floral tape, ribbons and corsage pins. Unless otherwise requested, the ribbons will be four different shades of lavender and purple, including one double-face, two-toned ribbon; one yellow and one white ribbon.

Price of Kit.....$3.00

(Supplement to SEED LISTS on Pages 2,3 & 4)

The following fine hybrid crosses of Orchid Seed have been examined and tested for viability. On pages 3 and 4 are three more crosses which have been harvested since last month's report. They are numbers 689, 690 and 695. I'm sorry to report that all three were rather low in viability and my advance orders practically exhausted the supply, so unless you order them promptly after receiving this report, please mark them "All Sold."

All the following have a good percentage of viability.

#697 LC WESTWOOD X LC LUDGATE - This cross should produce top quality, large, dark blooms, with grand bold form and very heavy substance. The Lc Westwood was a 9¼" bloom with 3" petal width. The lower half of the wide open, ruffled lip was rich plum purple, topped by maroon and gold veining; bright gold zone circling the throat. Lc Ludgate, like its parents, Princess Margaret and Queen Mary, was a bright, well held bloom with Royal Purple lip. Winter season.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#698 LC DERRYNANE X LC LUDGATE - Princess Margaret again shows her influence in Derrynane, one of the newer hybrids that has proved immensely popular due to the wonderful form and rich coloring. It has a striking, dark, velvety purple lip and throat. Ludgate is described above.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#699 LC DERRYNANE X LC JOAN MADDISON - Joan Maddison, a Black & Flory hybrid, is a cross of Lc Queen Mary and C. Gloriette. Exceedingly large rose-lavender, with brilliant lip and gold eyes, it usually flowers twice yearly.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#700 C. FRED SANDER X BLC DAWN ANGELA VAR. MAGNIFICA - The pod parent was one of three 7½-inch pink-lavender blooms on the stem; lip, bright rose-fuschia, edged delicate pink. Top part of lip and all the throat were solid gold. The pollen parent was one of the finest varieties of Blc Dawn Angela, and should lend brilliance, substance and bold form to the cross. Varied season, Fall through Spring.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#701 LC THURGOODIANA X LC PAGE PLATT X C. DOWIANA AUREA - While Dowiana may influence many of these to be Summer blooming, I'm hoping the twice-yearly tendency of Thurgoodiana x Page Platt also will influence a good percentage of this fine, YELLOW cross. Lips should be vivid crimson-purple, veined gold at the top.

10-flask packet.....$12.50 Two-flask packet.....$4.50

#702 BLC YELLOW HAMMER x C. EUCHARIS X BLC YELLOW HAMMER x C. WHITE EMPRESS Maybe, as some have said, this was a stupid cross, for I'll grant that both parents were more cream-colored than yellow. However, my experience with plant breeding leads me to believe the rich, golden BLC YELLOW HAMMER influence will shine forth in a good percentage of the next generation. I expect many to be really grand Winter YELLOWS with vivid red lips. Because of the grand shape and heavy texture, there will be demand also for the white to cream with colored lips.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 Two-flask packet.....$5.00

[illegible]

(See lesson in Book [illegible] [illegible])

The following five hybrid crosses of Grand [illegible] are [illegible] for visibility. Or pigs 3 and 4 are these same crosses [illegible] since last month's report. They are numbers [illegible]. We are [illegible] that all three were rather low in visibility and my advance order particularly [illegible] basted the supply, so unless you order [illegible] promptly after receiving this report, please mark them "Sold out".

All the following are [illegible] visibility.

[illegible] X [illegible] - [illegible] dark bloom, [illegible] very heavy substance. The [illegible] 4½" bloom with 3" petal width. The lower half of the [illegible] rich plum purple, topped by [illegible] and a [illegible] brown. [illegible] bright, well [illegible] bloom [illegible]

10-flask price.....[illegible]

[illegible] X [illegible] - Princess [illegible] bloom [illegible] Darrington, [illegible] of the [illegible] medium [illegible] and rich [illegible]. [illegible] tones. Budget is [illegible]:

10-flask price.....[illegible] Two-flask price.....[illegible]

[illegible] X [illegible] - [illegible] shape of [illegible] and [illegible] brilliant lip and full [illegible].

10-flask price.....[illegible] Two-flask price.....[illegible]

[illegible] - The pod parent was one of these [illegible] blooms [illegible] for part of lip and all the [illegible] parent was one of the finest [illegible] brilliance, substance and [illegible] pipeline.

10-flask price.....[illegible] Two-flask price.....[illegible]

[illegible] X [illegible] - [illegible] of change to [illegible] of Impromptu x Pure Pink also will [illegible] yellow [illegible] pipe should be very [illegible] the time.

10-flask price.....$[illegible] Two-flask price.....[illegible]

[illegible] X [illegible] - [illegible] maybe, as some have said, this is a single cross, for [illegible] were more pronounced than yellow. However, my experience [illegible] looks as if [illegible] in a good percentage of the next generation. I expect many [illegible] Wisteria [illegible] with vivid red lips. Because of the grand size and [illegible] there will be demand also for the white to cream with colored lips.

10-flask price.....$[illegible] Two-flask price.....[illegible]

(Supplement to lists on Pages 2, 3 & 4, cont'd.)

#703 LC NORMANDIE ALBA (Lc Canhamiana alba x C. Maggie Raphael alba) - This cross is expected to produce some fine White-Colored-Lip blooms for Winter through Spring. The Canham-alba was one of five 7-inch blooms on the stem....crisp White S & P and large, crimson-purple lips. Maggie Raphael alba had the Dowiana gold veins in the throat. Its Winter season should help extend the blooming period of the progeny.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#675 C. REMY CHOLLET, PIERRE'S VARIETY X BC HARTLAND - Brassos are so tricky, usually producing seed that is low in viability, so when I get a really good one like this, I make several flaskings of it. The most recent one was every bit as successful as the first, which made me decide to re-offer the seed. Pierre Chollet produced the extra-fine, dark Remy Chollet. If you've been on my Mailing List long, you're thoroughly familiar with twice-yearly Bc Hartland, the largest, darkest and most productive Brasso I've ever met. It is one of the parents of Blc Marion Ryerson....the fine hybrid many of you bought in seedling stage some years ago. I'd like to hear reports from all of you who have bloomed Blc Marion Ryerson (Lc Linnaeus T. Savage X Bc Hartland). It was my #66-I.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 Two-flask packet.....$4.00

#704 C. SUPERBA X POTINARA ETHEL WARD - One way to produce viable Slc or Potinara seed is to let a good, strong species carry the pod. C. Superba was such a parent, so the seed tests 50%, which is excellent for a Potinara. Superba is a flat, tailored, star-shaped bloom in which the sepals are as wide as the petals. This one was five inches across and solidly crimson colored. Texture is unusually heavy and crisp....with excellent keeping qualities. Ethel Ward is a Black & Flory cross of Blc Ishbel X Slc Prince Hirohito, with the rich "hot color" for which Potinara and Slc crosses are noted. Some fine Winter and Spring REDS should result.

10-flask packet.....$18.00 Two-flask packet.....$7.00

#136 CYNOCHES CHLOROCHILUM X SELF - This "Swan Orchid" seed is nearly 100% viable, and if you have all the Cattleya types you want, why not plan to amaze your non-Orchidist friends with some of these? The swan-like flowers bloom right out of the sides of the stalky, club-like bulbs. About four inches in width, the waxy, greenish white blooms bear a perfect swan in the center of each. They make charming, tailored type corsages for adorning a suit, or milady's hair. Varied season, mostly Winter.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 Two-flask packet.....$3.50

I have seed of many oddities in the Orchid family....too many varieties and of too limited appeal for general listing. If interested, ask for special listing.

Special quotations will be given on wholesale orders of seed. Introductory SEED AND BOTTLE OFFER on earlier seed list still applies. If you've never tried flasking, that's one way of accomplishing it without too many chances of error.

(Supplement to lists on Pages 1, 2 & 4, [illegible])

[illegible] (in Cambodiana silk x c. Angela Raphael silk) - This orchid is [illegible] a fine White-colored-lip clone for further breeding. The Cambodiana-silk was one of five [illegible] shown at the [illegible] & F and large, crimson-purple lips. Angela Raphael silk had [illegible] white as the parent. Its further season should [illegible] the [illegible] of the property.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 [illegible]

[illegible] c. Paul Ossmer, PRINCE & PRINCESS - [illegible] usually producing seed that is low in viability, so when I get a really good one like this, I make several flaskings of it. [illegible] successful as the first, which made us decide to re-offer the [illegible]. Ossmer produced the extra-fine, dark Ken Phelps [illegible] 1st long, you're thoroughly familiar with [illegible] darkest and most productive Phelps [illegible] the Burton Ryerson...the fine hybrid seedling [illegible] years ago. I'd like to hear reports from all of you who have bought the Burton Ryerson (in Lamoreux 1, Savage X Ch Portland). If [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00 [illegible]

[illegible] c. [illegible] X PORTUGA [illegible] - One [illegible] 1st or primary need is to [illegible] good, strong spectra during the [illegible]. Portuga [illegible] and a power so the good [illegible], which is excellent for a [illegible]. [illegible] is a fine, tailored, star-shaped bloom in which the sepals are as wide as the petals. This one was five inches across and solidly crimson-[illegible]. [illegible] is [illegible] heavy and crisp...with excellent keeping qualities. [illegible] is a [illegible] Fancy cross of Rio Ladbel X Rio Tibbie [illegible] the rich "sun color" for which Portuguas and Rio crosses are noted. [illegible] and [illegible] should result.

10-flask packet.....$18.00 Two-flask packet.....$17.00

[illegible] CHUPACHUPUM X BRIF - This "[illegible]" seed is nearly [illegible] and if you have all the [illegible] types you want, why not pick up some [illegible] combine friends with some of these. The [illegible] flower right out of the glade of the stately, club-like bulbs. Almost four inches in width, the very greenish white blooms bear a perfect oval in the center of each. They make eminently tailored type corsages for adorning a suit, or midday's lady. Vented season, mostly winter.

10-flask packet.....$9.00 Two-flask packet.....$8.00

I have seed of many oddities in the Orchid family...too many varieties and of too limited appeal for general listing. If interested, get in special listing.

Special quotations will be given on wholesale orders if send. Introductory BUYS AND SORTIE OFFER on earlier seed list still applies. If you've never tried flasking, that's one way of accomplishing it without too many chances of error.

(Supplement to lists on Pages 10 and 11)

Advance offering of Flasks #672 and #675 on Page 11 are now ready for shipment. Mark off #66-F on your Page 11, as all those flasks have been sold. May I suggest your reading about my NEW SHIPPING SERVICE FOR FLASK CUSTOMERS which precedes Page 10 before ordering flasks? Before shifting these husky "transplants" to Community Pots, read Pages C and D in the front of Your Folder.

CATTLEYA, LAELIOCATTLEYA,BRASSOLAELIOCATTLEYA AND POTINARA FLASKS
(150 or more transplanted seedlings in each flask)

#671 LC MAX PALM X LC DERRYNANE - Lc Max Palm was an 8½-inch dark bloom with very full, ruffled, Royal purple lip; brilliant gold zone in throat. Often this plant blooms twice yearly, Fall and Spring. This was a late Fall bloom. The pollen parent, LC Derrynane is described on the Seed List, #698. It is one of the most brilliantly colored Lc hybrids I have seen, with grand form and texture.

Per flask of 150 or more seedlings.....$15.00

#676 BLC DAWN ANGELA VAR. MAGNIFICA X POTINARA RED FRIAR - This Super Potinara cross should produce some RED blooms that would knock your eye out! There are only twenty 250cc flasks available. The magnificent variety of Dawn Angela is described on page 13, #700. It always produces Show Quality blooms of striking brilliance and crisp, heavy texture. Potinara Red Friar is a Black & Flory hybrid, cross of Slc Vulcan and Blc The Friar. It was a well-rounded, heavy textured flower with deep red-purple S & P and large, full very RED lip. When it blooms, it stands out like a Stop Light among the typically "orchid" Orchids in the greenhouse. Should be largely Winter blooming.

Per flask of 150 or more seedlings.....$25.00

THE FOLLOWING RECENTLY TRANSPLANTED FLASKS WILL BE READY IN ONE MONTH

#663 LC CROWBOROUGH x LC HILLARY, FCC X C. DOWIANA AUREA - Most of the offspring of this cross should be brilliantly dark. Form and substance should be excellent. Some undoubtedly will be bronze, due to the Dowiana aurea influence. Autumn.

Per flask of 150 or more seedlings.....$15.00

#664 C. JUPENID X C. EDOUARD DARTOIS - The Edouard Dartois bloom had the most unusual shape and coloring for a Cattleya: brilliant Flamingo Pink is as near as I can come to describing the color. In form the bloom resembled a Blc more than the typical Cattleya, for the shape was round and the broad lip very full and ruffled. Jupenid was one of five 6½" blooms on the stem....rose colored with fuschia fans in the lips. Good form and substance. February-March season.

Per flask of 150 or more seedlings.....$15.00

#700 C. FRED SANDER X BLC DAWN ANGELA VAR. MAGNIFICA - This cross is fully described, under the same number, on Page 13 of the seed list. If you are impatient and don't want to wait for your own flasking to develop, here is your chance to order transplanted seedlings already growing in 250cc flasks.

Per flask of 150 or more seedlings.....$15.00
Any two (your choice) $15.00 flasks, from this and former list, $25.00

(Supplement to lists on Pages 10 and 11)

[illegible] offerings of Dianthus [illegible] and [illegible] on Page 11 are now ready for shipment. [illegible] on page Page 11, as all these flasks have been sold. May I [illegible] ORDERS FOR PLANT SUPPLIES which [illegible] 10 before ordering flasks. Before shifting these hardy "grass-plants" to growing pots, read Paragraphs C and D in the front of your folder.

GERTRUDE (MOLLOATTETA BRACTEATA-LOCATTETA) AND POTTING FLASKS
(100 or more transplanted seedlings in each flask)

[illegible] - No one plan was so fig-leaf dark bloom with [illegible] Open this [illegible] Fall and Spring. This was a late fall bloom. The [illegible] is described on the Seed List, [illegible]. It is one of the [illegible] I have seen, with grass from and bamboo.

The flask of 100 or more seedlings.....$18.00

[illegible] - This paper pretends [illegible] that would [illegible] your eye with. There are [illegible] available. The magnificent variety of Dem Angels is [illegible] Dem. It always produces new quality blooms of striking [illegible] texture. Petunia red brian is a blue a fluny [illegible] of the Vulcan and the Prior. It was a well-rounded, nearly [illegible] with deep red-purple 2 & 3 and large, full very [illegible]. When it [illegible] on like a [illegible] lily among the [illegible] varieties in [illegible], this is lasting, rather blooming.

The flask of 100 or more seedlings.....$18.00

[illegible] PLANTS FOR SPRING

[illegible] - Most of the offering [illegible] dark. Form and substance should be excellent. [illegible] to the Dawn area [illegible] Autumn.

The flask of 100 or more seedlings.....$18.00

[illegible] - The flowered Dartola bloom was the most [illegible] brilliant Flamingo Pink is as near as [illegible]. In fact the bloom resembled a big more than [illegible] for the stems are round and the bloom lily very full and [illegible] of true 3½" blooms on the plant...rose colored with [illegible] and substance. February-March season.

[illegible].....$18.00

[illegible] - This cross is truly [illegible] and [illegible] Seed List. If you are [illegible] to [illegible] in your [illegible] to [illegible] times.

[illegible].....$18.00

[illegible] Cross this and former list, $25.00

(Supplement to SEED LIST pages 2,3,4,13,14)

The following newly harvested seed crosses all have excellent viability.

#706 - BC ALDERMAN X C. WOLTHO X BC GRANDE MONARQUE - Big, showy, pastel lavender Brasso's of extra-heavy texture and fine form are the goal in this cross; and both parents were chosen because they exemplify those qualities. Typical broad, very frilled lips. Those on pod parent had large green-yellow zone back of lip, blending into throat. Late Winter and Spring.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$4.00

#708 - C EDMOND DEMUNTER X LC PLYMOUTH - The 7-inch pod parent was light yellow with bright rose markings at the petal tips; very broad, showy Royal purple lip, topped by large, circular gold zone; gold throat rayed with purple veins. Lc Plymouth, 1942 Black & Flory hybrid, was more intense, Nankin yellow with dark purple lip. It is a cross of two very good yellows, Lc Ruth var. Gorse X C. King George, Brilliant. Both late Summer hybrids are very fragrant.

10-flask packet.....$18.00 2-flask packet...$7.00

#711 - LC BRITANIA ALBA X LC PARIZADE ALBA - This cross should turn out grand, large, paper white blooms with brilliant crimson purple lips for Spring Season. Lc Parizade alba is a 1948 Armacost & Royston hybrid, cross of Hassallii alba and Lueggeae alba. Fine Spring albas are always in demand.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#713 - C. BALLANTENEANA VAR. ALBERTS X C. AMABILIS - Both parents were very large, dark lavender flowers with intense purple lips. Extra strong in growth and highly productive, turning out an abundance of large blooms each season.

10-flask packet.....$8.00 2-flask packet...$3.50

#714 - LC FLORENCE PICKARD X LC PRES.WILSON ALBA X LC HASSALLII ALBA - The Lc Jane Dane influence in Florence Pickard can be depended upon to turn out extra fine albas. The pollen parent is even more productive, often producing as many as six big White-Colored-Lip flowers per lead for the Holiday Season.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#715 - BLC LANGLADE ALBA X LC PARIZADE ALBA - The pod parent was a strong, heavy textured White-Colored-Lip Blc, of very good shape but without the typical "brasso" lip. Pollen parent described above, #711. Fall and Early Winter.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#717 - LC GEORGE BALDWIN X LC LINNAEUS T. SAVAGE - For once, George Baldwin held the pod long enough to ripen viable seed, which it often refused to do. The full 8" deep rose bloom, with crimson-purple lip and bright gold eyes, was one of ten blooms on the plant. Like Enid, it blooms twice or more per year. Lc Linnaeus T. Savage, which some years ago was one parent of Blc Marion Ryerson (new hybrid of which we are so proud) was the pollen parent of this cross. It was a wide open, deep rose bloom with broad, brilliant, crimson lip and throat.

10-flask packet.....$15.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

(Supplement to SEED LIST page 4,5,6,14)

The following newly introduced seed crosses all were excellent varieties.

#708 - BY ALBERTAN X C. MELTON X BY CHARM SEEDLING - Pale, [illegible] lavender flower's of extremely textured and [illegible] are [illegible] crosses, and both parents were chosen because very especially [illegible] Typical bloom, very ruffled tips. These on pot plant [illegible] some base of tip, blending into corona. Late [illegible] and Spring.

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#708 - C. MELTON CHARM X BY PRIMROSE - The 3-tone [illegible] with bright rose markings at the petal tips, very [illegible] topped by large, ruffled pink rose, with darker rose [illegible] Plymouth, 1941 Index & Plum hybrid. [illegible] purple lips. It is a cross of two very [illegible] King George, Brilliant. Both had some hybrid [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00

#711 - BY SHENANDOA ALBA X BY PRIMROSE ALBA - This cross should turn out grand, large, ruffly white blooms with brilliant [illegible] or pralinda also is a THE [illegible] and lemonade [illegible]. Time for the first [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#718 - C. [illegible] X BY [illegible] - Both parents are very large, dark [illegible] and highly productive, starting out as [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#719 - BY [illegible] X BY [illegible] - [illegible] open to turn [illegible] flame edges. The pollen parent is very [illegible], often [illegible] as six big [illegible] Chinese pot [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#718 - BY [illegible] X BY PRIMROSE ALBA - The pod parent [illegible] "pressed" tip. Pollen parent described above, #719. [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

#717 - BY [illegible] X BY [illegible] - For once, George Baldwin held the pod long enough to pick which [illegible] often released to [illegible] full 4" deep rose bloom, with [illegible] lip and [illegible] bloom on the plant. Like [illegible], it blooms [illegible] Lamarcha F. Sayer, which some years ago was one parent of the [illegible] (not hybrid or which is are so proud) was the pollen parent of this cross. It was a wide cross, but [illegible] with broad, brilliant, crimson lip and [illegible].

10-flask packet.....$10.00 2-flask packet...$5.00

62.17

DANIEL RYERSON AUGUST SPECIAL - BARGAINS OF THE MONTH

AUGUST BONUS SEED OFFER - "Double or Nothing!"

During August it will be impossible for you to buy my fine hybrid Orchid Seed - without getting DOUBLE your money's worth!

It works like this. You buy any seed cross still available on any 1951 Seed List...Pink pages 2,3,4,13,14,15 and enclosed Page 16...and pay the regular list price for it. Then, as your August BONUS, you select additional seed of equal value. For example:

Suppose you are buying a 2-flask packet of #704 for $7.00. For your bonus you may select another 2-flask packet of the same cross; or a 2-flask packet of #708, which is listed at the same price; or two 2-flask packets listed at $3.50 each, such as #684 and #713.

OR, suppose your BONUS selections do not add up to exactly seven dollars, as in case of choosing #685, at $3.50 and #700, at $4.00. That would make your bonus worth seven-fifty instead of the seven dollar bonus allowed on a seven dollar purchase.

You may still choose those two as your bonus if you are willing to pay the additional fifty cents, and many of you will agree it is well worth it.

For when have you ever been able to buy seed of such grand hybrids as the RED #704; huge, bright, BLC hybrid, #700; and YELLOW hybrid, #685....all THREE for a mere seven dollars and a half!

There isn't any limit to the amount of seed you may buy....and still be allowed equal value in the form of a bonus. You are not limited to two-flask packets, either. Buy ten-flask packets, if you like; and select other ten-flask packets, OR two-flask packets, as your bonus. Or, vice-versa, just so the amounts balance. If they don't balance, make them balance by paying the difference - like the greenhorn bookkeeper at the end of her first month when her accounts were off a few cents. Of course, I don't sell less than a two-flask packet, so don't try to split packets on me. That's worse than splitting hairs.

Crosses no longer available are #680, #681, #682, #686, #688, #690, and #695.

AUGUST SPECIAL SEED AND BOTTLE OFFER

At top of Page 2, I explain my introductory offer of two bottles of prepared Orchid Agar and equipment needed for sowing a 2-flask packet of seed. In August you will not be limited to two bottles of agar.

Buy as many as you will need for your purchased seed and your bonus seed, at $1.00 per flask. Everything you'll need for the flasking operation will accompany the bottles. You will find complete instructions for sowing the seed on Page B.

AUGUST SPECIAL IN VANDA SEEDLINGS

If you haven't tried hybrid Vanda Orchids of the "strap leaf" varieties, here is your chance to do so very inexpensively, and be the proud owner of ten plants of one of the best V. Sanderiana hybrids I've ever had to offer.

Yes, they will soon require more growing room than Cattleyas, but they'll pay off in bloom production, if properly grown. In warm climates, they do fine under lath house conditions. In greenhouses, give them the warmest, lightest spot available. Don't ever forget to water and FEED heavily, and in approximately three years these Vandas will start sending out fine sprays of heavy, waxy blooms that will make non-Orchidist friends ask in amazement: "Are they real?"

Vanda seedlings travel better out of pots than in pots. They will fly to you, with bare roots, so please be prepared to pot them fairly soon after arrival. They should be potted in 1½-inch or 2-inch pots, according to the size of the individual seedlings.

Ten husky, bare root seedlings of:

V. SANDERIANA VAR. HAWAII X V. HERZIANA VAR. AZURE - The saucer-shaped Sanderina blooms averaged 4½ inches in diameter. Crushed strawberry was the dominant color, pencilled with maroon. Herziana was the brightest blue I've seen in a Vanda; a 3½-inch bloom, of grand, round form. Resulting colors should include pinks, blues, lavenders and purples.

Average height of the ten seedlings: two to three inches.

Price for all TEN (charges prepaid to U.S. Canada, Canal Zone, P.R.& Hawaii) $5.00

*****

AUGUST SPECIAL IN FINE, ESTABLISHED BACK BULB DIVISIONS

An assortment of 3 colored and 3 white hybrids - throughly established in 3½ and 4" pots. They have been growing in these pots nearly a year, and can now be shipped out-of-pots with perfect safety. All should bloom on next leads. Some will bloom on current leads. If you've ever before been offered established hybrid back divisions of equal quality for a better bargain than this, I'd like to hear about it!

ASSORTMENT OF SIX, AS FOLLOWS:

Three plants of LC BOU PHILLIPO (This hybrid produces an abundance of bright, rose-lavender blooms; showy, dark lips; Easter Season.)

PLUS

Two plants of C. ST. PETERSBURG (Winter- Spring Whites of grand shape and texture. Usually bloom twice yearly in South Florida)

PLUS

One plant of C. CLEMENTINE GOLDFARB (Dependable, free-flowering White; Fall & Winter.)

ALL SIX..... (Prepaid in U.S. if acceptable out-of-pots).....$25.00

Your choice of any ONE " " " " " " " " 6.00

AUGUST SPECIAL IN CATTLEYA SEEDLINGS

On Pages 8 and 9 are lists of seedlings in 2½-inch pots, priced at $3.00 each, with a special offer of ten such seedlings for $25.00. In the introduction to those lists, I said that many would need to be shifted to larger pots before you'd had them a year. I'm sure that was an understatement, because the following seedlings from that list already have demanded such a shift to larger pots (only four months after the list was compiled).

They are newly repotted in 3-inch and 3½-inch pots - all staked and tied, a truly professional job of potting in new Orchid pots - and should not require another shift for approximately a year.

Far from being culls, these are the best of the lot, as they are the sturdiest, the fastest growers. And yet, during my August Special, I am offering you the following assortments of ten seedlings at a price that should make you reach for your pen before you lay the list down!. The originator of most of these crosses sells them in 3-inch pots at exactly four times the price you will pay during August!

No substitutions, please, as I have the plants equally divided into this well balanced assortment. They will be shipped in pots, Express charges collect.

August Special Assortment of 10 seedlings in 3-inch pots.....$25.00
" " " " " " " 3½-inch pots.....$35.00

#11-D C. ALESIA (C. Mossiae, Reineckiana x C. Dionysius alba) - Strong producer of fine White-Colored-Lip blooms for May and June season. 1

#13-D C. EVAMAY PATTERSON (C. Intertexta, Juliette x C. Trianae, Bromhills). Grand, large, heavy-textured pure white of good shape for Spring. 1

#14-D C. CATHERINE PATTERSON (C. Enid Alba x C. Mrs. Frederick Knollys) - One of the best Winter blooming White-Colored-Lip hybrids. 1

#25-D LC BOU PHILIPPO (Lc Windermere x C. Mossiae) An abundant producer of fine, large, rose-lavender blooms with dark lips for Easter Season. 1

#28-D LC INTEGRITY X C. TRIANE, ORANGE LIP VAR. - December-January season was the goal for this fine, dark cross of heavy textured flowers. 1

#30-D C. MOSSIAE X LC PRINCESS MARGARET - Blooms should closely resemble those of the famous Lc George Baldwin, except more often will be Spring blooming. 1

#80-I C. ENID ALBA (C. Mossiae, Reineckiana x C. Gigas, FMB) - One of the most dependable of White-Colored-Lip hybrids as to size, quality and quantity of blooms produced. Like the colored Enid, it blooms twice or more yearly, as rapidly as new leads are matured. 2

#82-I LC IDA S. MYERS (Lc Windermere, A. M. x C. Enid) - Large, dark, well shaped blooms for Late Winter through Spring. 1

#83-I C. BING CROSBY (C. R. Cadwalader x C. Royana) Extra fine, large dark blooms for May and June season. 1

Number of seedlings in assortment..... 10

Have YOU been tempted to stretch your Orchid dollars by investing them in community pots of seedlings? Have you resisted that temptation because you knew you'd then have too many seedlings of one cross?

Here's your opportunity to get a grand variety of crosses in seedlings - and to BUY THEM AT COMMUNITY POT PRICES PER SEEDLING !

You won't even need to worry about shipping charges. Your selection of seedlings will fly to you, Air Mail prepaid. When they reach you, just pot them up in their 2-inch pots according to instructions on Page E of your Folder.

Price per ten bare root seedlings - all the same cross.....$5.00
Price per ASSORTMENT (Your Choice) of ten bare root seedlings..... 6.00
(Additional dollar pays for extra labor, sorting, labelling, packing.)

#St-2 LC APHRODITE ALBA X C. DOWIANA AUREA - Cream to yellow; vivid lips.

#St-2 LC JAMES RABE, VIVID X C. FRED SANDER, GLORIOUS - Large, dark, Winter.

#1-4 ONCIDIUM LANCEANUM X SELF - Long lasting sprays; brown, purple lip.

#16 C. GRANULOSA X C. PATRICE MUNSELL - Fleshy, long lasting, clusters of 5 to 6-inch blooms; chartreuse to olive green, spotted brown. Purple lips. Striking.

#20 LC PRINCESS MARGARET X LC LUDGATE - Princess Margaret is a dependable top quality, large, vivid parent. Solid, brilliant purple lip and throat.

#22 VANDA KALIKI BEAUTY X VANDA LUZONICA - Most vigorous, fast growing of strap-leaf Vanda hybrids. Clusters of white to cream blooms, splashed crimson.

#24 V. DENISONIANA, HEBRIACUM X V. SANDERIANA - Denisoniana is sulphur yellow, marked with bright orange. Crossed with saucer-shaped, crushed strawberry Sanderiana should result in amazing variety of colors.

#26 V. SANDERIANA, HAWAII X V. HERZIANA, AZURE - Blue and violet tones should predominate, along with dusky rose, veined maroon.

#47 DENDROBIUM ADRASTA X D. SUPERBUM, BURKII - Hanging type dendrobe; fragrant, showy, white to yellow; flecked lavender. Purple lips. Spring.

#232 VANDA CLARA SHIPMAN FISHER (Tatzeri x Sanderiana) - Not as large as straight Sanderiana, but produces greater quantities; wide variation of colors.

#586 C. LORNA ALBA X BC MME. CHAS. MARON - White to pink "Brasso" blooms.

#622 LC DERRYNANE X LC MAGINOT - Large, heavy, bold dark flowers; vivid lips.

#638 C. ADMIRATION X LC MAGINOT - Admiration is a heavy producer.

#647 C. NELL MONTGOMERY X C. SWAN - Cross of two very fine, recently registered PURE WHITE hybrids. Should produce quantities of top quality White blooms for Late Winter through Spring.

#615 C. BARBARA BILLINGLEY X C. RITA SLADDEN - Strong growing, prolific producer of Pure White blooms for mid-Winter season.

If you want your share of back bulbs from top quality Hybrids, please do not delay in ordering. There are never sufficient really good back bulbs to keep pace with the demand for them.

More and more Orchid growers are discovering how simple and economical it is to increase their stocks of fine, blooming size Orchid plants via the back bulb route.

If you have never tried to propagate back bulb cuttings, read "Let's Talk About Back Bulb Propagation", Page J.

While every cutting is labelled with the correct hybrid name, it is impractical to compile the same type of listings used for the sale of mature plants or seedlings. The reason is simple: back bulbs are acquired as the mature plants from which they are taken need repotting. Not all plants of any given hybrid will bloom simultaneously. Neither do all of them have back bulbs which should be removed. It follows that, among 500 Hybrid Back Bulb Cuttings, not more than three to five will be hybrids of the same name.

Moreover, it is wise to sell these cuttings practically as rapidly as they accumulate, for they cannot be kept in their unrooted, dormant stage indefinitely. Thus any listings would need changing constantly, as cuttings are sold and replaced by others.

Therefore, while I will do my best to send you a good assortment, the actual selection of your cuttings will have to be left to my judgment.

Each cutting has one or more live eyes; each is tagged with its correct name. All are husky Cattleya, Lc, Bc or Blc hybrids, and if you follow instructions, you should be successful in starting every one of them. Most should bloom in two years. But, as I will have no personal control over your methods of handling the cuttings, I can make no positive guarantee as to how well they will perform for you.

WHILE THEY LAST, THESE HYBRID CUTTINGS ARE PRICED AS FOLLOWS:

Single Hybrid Cutting (colored).....$2.00

Single Hybrid Cutting (white).....$2.50

Single Hybrid Cutting (white - colored lip).....$2.50

Five Hybrid Cuttings (including one white).....$1.75 each

Ten Hybrid Cuttings (including 2 whites, 1 white-col.-lip).....$1.50 each

25 Hybrid Cuttings (including 4 whites, 3 white-col.-lip).....$1.25 each

How else can you enlarge your collection of fine hybrids that will bloom in two years for $2.50 or less per plant?

LET'S TALK ABOUT VANDAS

Last month I "talked" briefly about Vandas. Several customers asked for more. While many people are familiar with the Miss Joaquim type...often called "Princess Aloha"; "Baby Orchids"; etc. by stores that give blooms as an advertising stunt... relatively few seem to know the newer, strap-leaf hybrids.

I'm not trying to belittle Miss Joaquim. I have her, and her relative, V. teres, growing in my yard and enjoy their blooms nearly all year. But they do require full sun for their top bloom production.

It's the strap-leaf kinds that should interest you folks with northern greenhouses, for if you grow them right, you'll have no trouble in blooming them. You must give them more light than most of you give your Cattleyas...incidentally, many of your Cattleyas would benefit from more light than you give them...and you must feed them profusely. I doubt if it's possible to over-feed Vandas.

As they mature, your strap-leaf Vandas probably will prefer a cypress raft to the clay pot. You also will have to provide lattice-like supports, to which they will attach their aerial roots. Unlike your Cattleyas, you won't need to shift them every two years. In fact, once their roots are firmly attached to raft and support, they will bitterly resent being moved. It's through these roots that they feed, so wet every one of them with the nutrient solution. You can't dip these big plants, as suggested on Page N, in connection with Phalaenopsis, so use the spray method.

A customer in Seattle wrote me: "I brought home some blooming size strap-leaf Vandas from Hawaii, and for awhile I thought my friends were right in saying I'd made a big mistake. For nearly a year they just stood still, in spite of all my efforts to take care of them properly. But now they've acclimated themselves, are growing and blooming their heads off. Am I ever proud !"

So, if you've bought mature Vandas from a sunnier climate, don't lose patience. When they start blooming for you, you'll feel amply rewarded, as they are worth waiting for. Seedlings...like human children...will adjust themselves to new surroundings more readily than blooming size plants. They have fewer roots to lose.

If you have the opportunity to attend an Orchid Society meeting that features Mr. Kirch's Vanda slides, DON'T MISS IT ! The fabulous array of forms and colors that come to life before your eyes will literally take your breath away. V. Sanderiana - the most outstanding of all strap-leaf species - has been used again and again in hybridizing, and has enhanced the form of every cross, lending the offspring that desired bold, flat form and compact, round shape demanded by hybridists and, more recently, by florists.

Hawaiian growers have known the commercial value of Vandas as cut flowers for years, but mainland growers are just awakening to the endless possibilities. Florists who at first shied away from Vanda blooms, are now demanding them. They can do anything with them they can with Cymbidiums, less expensively and all year 'round, whereas Cymbidiums have a limited season.

A friend has a bench of seedlings of a V. Sanderiana hybrid coming into bloom. He cuts the sprays (averaging 20 blooms each), loads and chills them and flies them north. He reports so far they have netted him an average of 25¢ per bloom, and he could sell many times the present output.

How many seedlings have netted you five dollars for their very first blooms?

BARE ROOT SEEDLINGS - READY FOR COMMUNITY POT

The more "bare root" orders I get, the more I realize that my customers like the idea of 1. saving transportation cost by getting their seedlings via Prepaid Air Mail, 2. saving the labor charge by doing the potting, 3. buying a variety of hybrids for less than they once would have paid for too many seedlings of a single cross.

So far, most of the seedlings out of transplanted flasks that I have shipped "bare root" have been out-of-the-country orders for the entire contents of a flask. In other words, 100 or more seedlings of a cross.

Many of you have written me that you'd like to try a flask except that 100 seedlings of any one hybrid are too darn many for an already crowded greenhouse!

Okay, I accept the challenge.

How would you like to buy just enough seedlings to plant one community pot... potting mixture included, of course?

The seedlings will average 3/8" to 1/2" in height, with good root growth to tuck down into the potting mixture (See Page D, but you won't need the part about getting the seedlings out of the flask or free from the agar. That will be done for you. And since all your 20 or more seedlings will be of uniform size, you won'd need to worry about those tiny, rootless ones.)

The bare root seedlings, ready for community pot...plus sufficient potting mixture for one community pot, will fly to you, Air Mail prepaid.

Price per 20 bare root seedlings, ready for community pot.....$5.00
(All the same cross, of course. Different crosses should not be planted in the same community pot for obvious reasons.)

Or, ALL SIX crosses, ready for community pots (potting mixture included) $25.00

#Ph-5 PHALAENOPSIS GRACE PALM (P. Doris x P. Winged Victory) Pure White, heavy textured Phalaenopsis. (See Page N, "Let's Talk About Phalaenopsis".)

#63-F Vanda Burgefii - (Sanderiana x Suavis) - Produces an abundance of 2 to 3 inch brown-spotted pink and yellow blooms, heavy textured and long lasting. (See Page Q, "Let's Talk about Vandas".)

#64-F V. Herziana var Azure X V. Coerulea - Sprays of bright blue Vandas.

#651 - C. Rita Sladden X C. Barbara Billingsley - Extra vigorous, fast growing Pure White. Should be prolific bloom producer. Winter and Spring.

#659 - Lc Lily Pons - White-colored-lip cross with the productivity of Lc Canhamiana alba and improved shape. June and varied season; many twice yearly.

#663 - Lc Crowborough x Lc Hillary, Fcc X C. Dowiana aurea - Well-shaped, brilliantly dark blooms should result; many with bronze overcast. Autumn and Winter.

BARGAIN OF THE MONTH - November, 1951

Now is the logical time to buy mature, blooming size Dendrobiums of the Nobile type and Phalaenopsis plants for late Winter and Spring blooms. The D. Nobile hybrids are from a famous English collection but I do not have names of the exact crosses, nor even a bloom record, but all should be larger and with more color variation than you would find in straight D. Nobile.

You northern growers who are successful in blooming some of the "cool house" Orchids will have no difficulty in blooming these hybrids. For their best bloom production they should be moved to a fairly cool, dry location a month or more before you want them to bloom -- usually in early January. Flowers are two to four inches, mostly light S & P but with dark tips; distinctive dark purple or maroon disc in upper lip and throat.

Blooming size plants, four or more bulbs, each.....$5.00
(Please order before December 1st. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Express charges collect.)

MATURE PURE WHITE PHALAENOPSIS

#5 - PHALAENOPSIS GRACE PALM (P. Doris X P. Winged Victory). Last Winter and Spring these were seedlings, sending out their first bloom spikes. Now they are in 5½-inch pots, and all should produce beautiful, long lasting sprays of pure White Moth Orchids for Late Winter and Spring season. Only color in them is a bit of yellow in throat.

For hints on growing Phalaenopsis, read Page N. Both Dendrob. and Phalaenopsis plants are heavy feeders during their season of heaviest leaf growth. Do not feed when they are ready to bloom.

Price per one plant #5 - PHALAENOPSIS GRACE PALM.....$15.00

Two plants.....$25.00
(Please order before December 1st. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Express charges collect.)

DANIEL RYERSON, BOX 805, HOMESTEAD, FLA. Date_____

Enclosed is check or money order for _____ for which please send the following Bargain of the Month MATURE plant or plants:

_____

_____

Name_____

St. & No._____

City & State_____

(Supplement to SEED LISTS pages 13, 14, 16)

#718 - BC LOIS RYERSON X SLC TORTOLA - The rather dim likeness of Bc Lois Ryerson on the cover of your Folder will at least give you an idea of the form. The color was darker and the lip rich red-purple, edged light. Crossed with Slc Tortola, this will make a Potinara hybrid. The Slc was a wide open, large, strikingly brilliant bloom; lip deep, glowing, red-purple, edged lighter. Color swept up to the top of the open lip, encircling a large gold zone.
10-flask packet .... $18.00 Two-flask packet $7.00

#720 - LC DERRYNANE X BLC MARION RYERSON - Derrynane is described on Page 13, #698. The Blc Marion Ryerson was almost identical with the one in the picture; brilliant, dark, wide open lip; cerise deepening into dark, velvety red, with gold-veined throat. Both parents had perfect form and texture. Both bloom twice yearly. These were Winter blooms.
10-flask packet .... $15.00 Two-flask packet $5.00

#721 - BLC MARION RYERSON X LC SARGON x LC DIANA - This should be even darker than the above as the pollen parent was darker than Derrynane.
10-flask packet .... $15.00 Two-flask packet $5.00

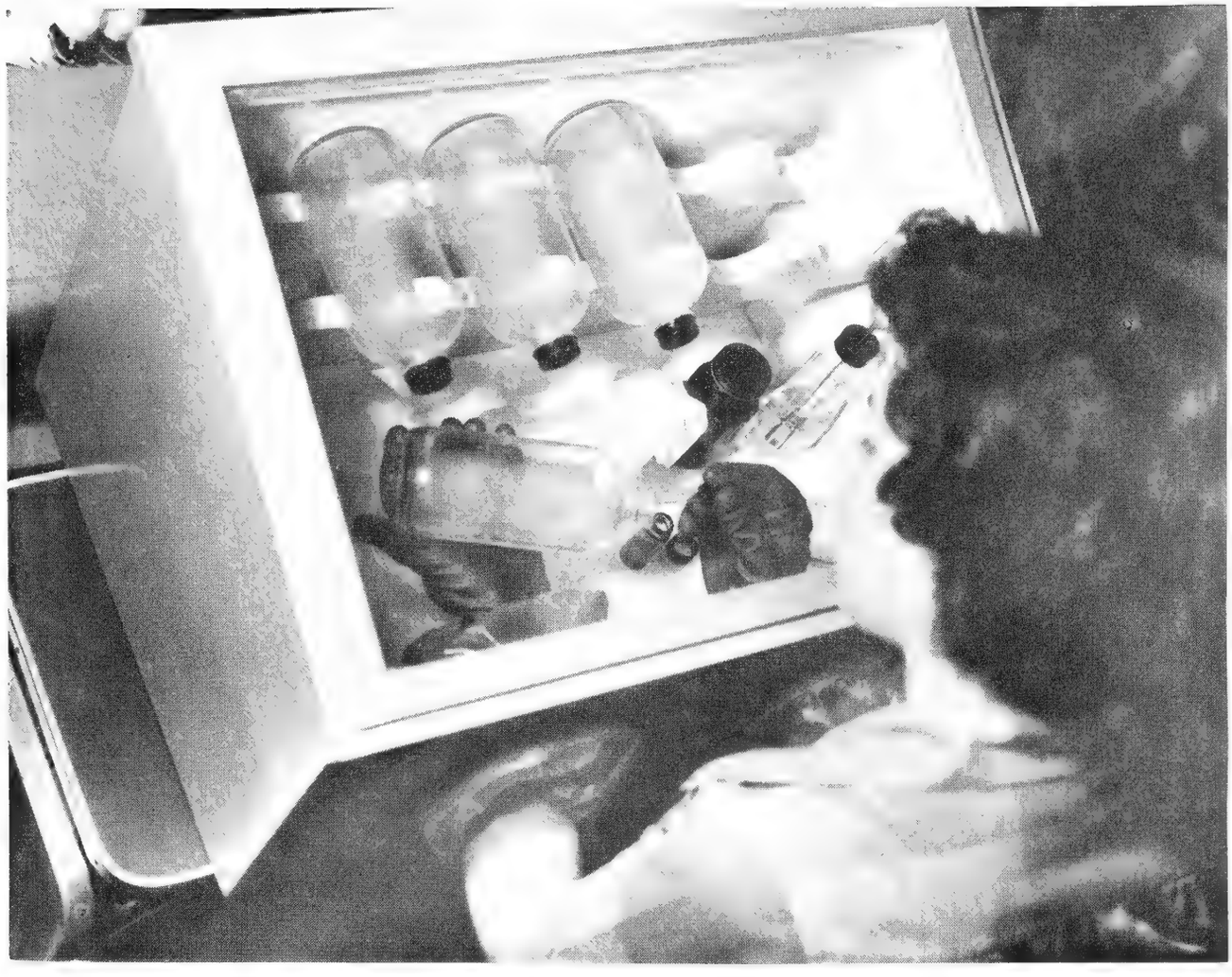
#722 - BC BEDELIA X BLC MARION RYERSON - This cross should produce more of the lighter rose-lavender blooms, but of the same grand, round form and heavy texture. Bc Bedelia is the pod parent of Bc Lois Ryerson -- the best of the brassos for bearing viable seed pods.
10-flask packet .... $15.00 Two-flask packet $5.00

#726 - LC CALLISTOGLOSSA X C. OLD FORESTER - Both these flowers were very large and showy, particularly Old Forester, which was one of the handsomest of this very satisfactory hybrid -- the lip big and very ruffled, dark, velvety crimson purple, in rich contrast to the lighter, rose-lavender sepals and petals.
10-flask packet .... $10.00 Two-flask packet $4.00

#727 - BC MRS. J. LEEMAN X BC HARTLAND - While this seed is low in percentage of viability, the good seed is very strong and I will allow generous size packets, for many have been requesting good Brasso crosses and this should produce a wide variety of Brasso blooms, from pale yellow, tinged pink-lavender to rich red plum like Hartland. Grand form, many bloom twice yearly.
10-flask packet .... $10.00 Two-flask packet $4.00

#728 - C. ALWYNII ALBA X LC PARIZADE ALBA - The pod parent is a very fine, free-flowering White-Colored-Lip hybrid of grand bold form and wide petals similar to famous Enid Alba, but with solid, dark fuschia lip edged with dainty white ruffle. A really striking alba. Pollen parent described on Page 16, #711. Should be grand for wedding month blooms. Early Summer.
10-flask packet .... $10.00 Two-flask packet $4.00

#732 - LC WESTWOOD X BLC MARION RYERSON - This pod just cracked in time to make the listing, and the seed looks like the most highly viable of any Blc seed I have ripened to date. Not only that, but I consider it the BEST of the Marion Ryerson crosses. Lc Westwood was so big, bold, dark and heavy textured, visitors could hardly refrain from touching it to see if it was real. The Marion Ryerson used was a dark, ruffly lipped Brasso, favoring its Bc Hartland parent, which "ain't bad"! Both were "Happy New Year!" blooms, helping us celebrate.
10-flask packet .... $15.00 Two-flask packet $5.00



Ryerson ORCHID SEED FLASKING CASE

SOW SEED OR SHIFT SEEDLINGS FROM FLASK TO FLASK WITHOUT DANGER OF CONTAMINATION!

For you Orchidists who would like to plant Orchid seed, or give your started flasks of seedlings that wonderful extra BOOST by shifting them to fresh Orchid Agar (Read Page C. to refresh your memory on the advantages of "transplants"!) the Ryerson Flasking Case is the answer.

The case is made of Marine Plywood, is 24½ inches long, 15½ inches high at the back, 14½ inches deep. It holds twelve bottles or flasks and the equipment necessary for planting them with perfect ease.

The sloping glass top gives you a perfect view of your work without straining your neck. The case can be placed on any table at the height most convenient for you. A card table is ideal for most folks. The plastic sleeves that fit over the arm holes are easily removed so they can be washed, and so you can wash out the inside of the case.

Ten percent Clorox solution in an atomizer will spray and kill any lingering mold spores that may have slid into the case with your equipment and gloved hands.

Ryerson EXPANSIBLE ORCHID FOLDER

As you can see in the picture, the lady is planting Orchid seed by the medicine dropper method.

She is a typical Orchid hobbyist, who owns some mature, blooming size plants, some seedlings, and has reached the stage of wanting to try some seed flasking.

Her first flasking was done in the bathroom, which she sterilized and steamed to the best of her ability. This operation required about two hours of hard work, not counting the actual flasking operation.

Then she had to wait for the steam to settle, and meanwhile she sweated in that hot, moist atmosphere, so that by the time she emerged, she was completely wilted and slightly ill from Clorox fumes.

She had a pretty fair percentage of success for that kind of operation, but in spite of that, two of her twelve flasks eventually developed small spots of mold.

Back into the bathroom they went—the lady and the two contaminated flasks. Sterilizing and steaming took place again. Then she carefully removed the two spots of mold and treated the cavities with Clorox solution.

Contrast that with the ease with which she now uses her Flasking Case. She can clean out the case, install her equipment, sow twelve flasks or transplant from two seedling flasks to twelve fresh ones . . . all in less time than it formerly required to sterilize the bathroom!

She places the little flasking case in the coolest, airiest room in the house, letting the fresh Florida breezes blow on her while the seed, seedlings and agar are completely protected from air-borne mold spores.

When she has all the fine hybrid seedlings she can take care of, she plans to do some seed sowing and transplanting for her local Orchid Growing friends . . . unless, of course, by that time they have flasking cases of their own!

Even if you have been successful with seed flasking, you will find the flasking case invaluable in the TRANSPLANTING of seedlings from flask to flask.

The flasks must be open so much longer for this delicate operation . . . and of course you cannot STERILIZE tiny seedlings as you do Orchid seed . . . that it is practically impossible to have 100% success in transplanting without a flasking case.

As To The Advantages of Transplanting:

1. You gain up to six months in growing time, if seedlings are transplanted to fresh agar at the proper stage, i.e., when about ¼″ tall, with root growth just starting.

2. It is almost impossible to sow just exactly the ideal amount of seed and space it evenly on the agar. In transplanting, you can place each tiny seedling so it has plenty of room. It is possible to transplant in such a way that you skip the community pot stage altogether, growing your seedlings in 1000cc flasks until they are ready for individual pots!

3. If flasks are not transplanted, they usually stay in the same flask about a year. By that time, they are often overcrowded; the seedlings rather lanky and spindly; the roots so knotted together they are difficult to separate without destroying many of them. Thus the mortality in community pot stage is much higher than with transplanted flasks.

If you want to buy my sterile bottles of Orchid agar, all prepared, ready for seed sowing or transplanting, they are available at $2.00 per bottle, for your own seed or seedlings; $1.00 per bottle for seed bought from me.

Or, if you want the Orchid Agar with all the essential ingredients except distilled water, I'll sell it to you in dry, powder form . . . with instructions for adding the distilled water, cooking it, and "autoclaving" it in your pressure cooker.

This takes no more work than canning fruit and vegetables via the pressure cooker method and will save you considerably in shipping charges, for the prepared flasks do run into weight. Prices on request.

PRICE OF GLASS-TOPPED FLASKING CASE: $25.00

(Shipping charges collect.)

DANIEL RYERSON • BOX 805 • HOMESTEAD, FLA.

GENEOLOGY CHART SHOWING ANCESTRY OF BLC MARION RYERSON

I first offered seedlings of this grand Blc hybrid in community pots and in individual 2-inch pots in 1946. A little over a year ago the first of those that stayed home started coming into bloom. While there was wider variation in coloring than anticipated....although there is always variation in the individual plants of such a complicated cross....so far, I have not seen a poor bloom on any Blc Marion Ryerson. Many, such as that pictured here, have been really outstanding as to form, texture and brilliant coloring.

The bloom in the picture has the Lc Linnaeus T. Savage lip coloring, with the heavy ruffling favoring the Bc Hartland. Some have almost white S & P with this brilliant lip. Others are more solidly one color, from light rose-lavender to deep red-plum. For us, the plants have the twice yearly blooming habit, Winter and Summer.

Will any of you who have bought my #66 seedlings back in '46, '47 and '48 please report on how they have bloomed for you? I shall be most interested in hearing about them.

- BLC MARION RYERSON
  - Lc Linnaeus T.Savage
    - Lc Pamela
      - Lc Feronia
        - C.Enid
          - C.Mossiae
          - C.Gigas
        - Lc Haroldiana
          - C.Hardyana
            - C.Dowiana
            - C.Gigas
          - L.tenebrosa
      - C.Princess Royal
        - C.Fabia
          - C.Dowiana
          - C.Labiata
        - C.Hardyana
          - C.Dowiana
          - C.Gigas
    - C.Gatton Ruby
      - C.Amabilis
        - C.Labiata
        - C.Gigas
      - C.Hardyana
        - C.Dowiana
        - C.Gigas
  - Bc Hartland
    - Bc Hannibal
      - Bc Digbyano-Warneri
      - C.Fabia
        - C.Dowiana
        - C.Labiata
    - C. Leda
      - C.Dowiana
      - C.Percivaliana

BLC MARION RYERSON
(Lc Linnaeus T. Savage X Bc Hartland)